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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Dollar Wheat Looms Ahead

M. Laval Is at Home—Happy

India Hears a Sankey Plan

Benes Asks Honest Disarming

Dr. Bruening Is on the Phone

50,000,000 Americans Listen

DOLLAR wheat! Indications are that the old cry will soon ring again in grain markets and farm sections. The price, in fact, is expected to advance steadily above $1. Although still worth under 70 cents, wheat has risen 37 cents in four weeks. Demand and supply give the advance its cheerful colors. France is negotiating with the Federal Farm Board to meet early needs. Germany has about exhausted its supply. Italy is buying the durum that goes into macaroni. Russia, instead of finding new supplies to pour out, is said to be calling home 7,000,000 bushels now in British ports. Oil goes to 85 cents a barrel and other commodities move upward on the demand. The Chicago Board of Trade puts on a smile. Tulsa, Okla., holds a dance in the street. Many centers state that they feel the change. Something is stirring—something behind the tangible commodities. It is something intangible and all-important. Call it confidence.

¶ Premier Laval reaches home and is acclaimed by Paris. The French see M. Laval as having accepted President Hoover's proposal that France, as the strong country of Europe, find a solution for the world's financial difficulties, into which enters so largely the problem of Germany's debts. What can and should be done about debts? How far can and should the world go in disarmament at the February conference? Upon the answers offered to these two questions may hinge much of France's prestige. The Premier is represented as carrying home from America something as big even as the pair of problems. And that is—the inspiration to solve them.

¶ Lord Sankey offers the Round Table Conference a new plan for an Indian parliament. Indian states and British provinces would be linked in a federation. The upper chamber would have 200 members, the lower 300. The average constituency would embrace 4000 square miles and 1,250,000 people. Immediate difficulties are the operation of the franchise among multitudes who are illiterate and the old question of the representation of minorities. Hindus and Moslems, having themselves failed, are eager for the British Government to settle the minorities problem. Mr. Gandhi opposes. "If we Indians can't settle that," says the Mahatma, "we are saying India can't govern itself."

¶ Foreign Minister Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia demands honesty in disarmament. He declares certain states create seemingly non-military organizations for purely military purposes and hide arms expenditures under misleading items in the budget. He urges international control of armaments. This means he wants a policeman big enough to feel for the false bottom in any nation's hip pocket.

¶ Paris calls Berlin on the long distance. A traveler just returned from Washington has much to say to a Chancellor whom he visited just before crossing the Atlantic. Just what those one-time enemies M. Laval and Dr. Bruening said to each other the world, for the most part, may only guess. But one thing the world knows—foes don't phone.

¶ Air mail closes the last gap in the eastern coast line of South America. Daily planes now link practically all countries of Central and South America and the West Indies with Miami, Fla. Air lines now go where even wagon roads are unknown. Interior Haiti, for instance, has missed two eras of transportation. The natives wave nonchalantly as the daily transport wings over them, but if a railroad train or an automobile appeared in the village they would run shrieking into the jungle.

¶ Fifty million Americans listen in. The Census Bureau says 12,500,000 families report having radio sets in service and a conservative estimate of listeners is four to the set. No way has been found of estimating the size of the audience listening to any given feature, but it is known that music exerts the strongest attraction. Music is divided, of course, into popular and classical. Classical music, says a jazz age, is that which isn't popular.

¶ The colleges are helping the American people to think in international terms. Reports show many college groups interesting citizens generally in world affairs. The women students took the lead in wrestling with foreign problems. Then the men students fell into line. They couldn't listen to the chatter any longer without knowing what it was all about.

State Controls Drink; Needs More Prisons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Truro, N. S., Nov. 2

THE jail population in Nova Scotia is said to have increased at least 50 per cent since inauguration of government liquor control. The result has been much overcrowding. An indication of this state of affairs comes in the grand jury's recommendation that an addition be built onto the Halifax County Jail.

The recommendation is the result of an investigation recently ordered into the alleged unsanitary and overcrowded conditions of the jail.

Peace Agents Blamed in Part For War Talk

Even Pacifists in Europe Are Said to Evidence Undue Pessimism

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Nothing is more to be deprecated than the recent recrudescence of warlike speculations. There is no apparent foundation whatever for the prevailing pessimism as to the relations of European peoples. Those relations are certainly not ideal; they are perhaps not so good as was anticipated; but of anything that resembles even remotely a menace of European war there is no trace.

Yet it is not only sensationalists and confirmed critics of peace institutions who indulge in gloomy predictions. Pacifists themselves, forgetful of all that has been done, are inclined to be disheartened. The other day a well-known Paris editor, eulogizing the work of M. Aristide Briand to me, spoiled everything by affirming that only such work held Europe back from war; that a sort of "daily miracle" is being performed.

His case is not exceptional. It may be that those who are most earnest in the cause of peace are apt to overestimate the dangers of war. By dwelling on the need of better understanding, they imply that there is a grave peril of misunderstanding. In point of fact, it is not true that a "daily miracle" is being performed. The trouble with Europe, as with the rest of the world, is not military but is economic.

Nationalism in Germany

Every time Germany moves a little further to the Right there is a lively renewal of apprehensions. Certainly a good deal of irresponsible talk can be heard in Germany, and Nationalism in that country takes on a bellicose tone. The Hitlers and the Hugenbergs do much to arouse passions against those foreign countries which are held to be responsible for the situation of Germany.

But, in the first place, the masses and the responsible politicians are well aware of the need of reconciliation and coöperation. The Nationalists themselves, had they the responsibility of power, would find it necessary to become moderate. Moreover, their strength is due to the very economic weakness of the country which makes aggressiveness really unthinkable. Germany has much more immediate concerns than its diplomatic failures.

Again, it is sometimes suggested that Italy shows signs of belligerency and has vast designs. Signor Mussolini has spoken in many moods, and is not unmindful of the prestige of the Italian nation. Yet he has denied emphatically that Italy is so devoid of reason as to contemplate a clash with any neighbor. It has too many other things to think about. Even if it wanted, it could not in present circumstances wage war for a week.

Problems Mostly Internal

Nobody can suppose that Great Britain, and the Scandinavian countries, and the Baltic countries, are thinking of war. Nobody can imagine that Spain or Portugal has military intentions. France is obviously wedded to peace; it has nothing whatever to gain and much to lose by any adventure.

Switzerland is permanently neutral. Austria is helpless. Czechoslovakia is hard at work. Jugoslavia is engaged in the task of welding three peoples. Roumania has serious internal problems. Poland has no reason to move against another nation. Greece is making friends with all its neighbors, including Turkey. Russia is busy with its five-year plan. Those other nations which brood over their grievances are far too feeble and isolated to move.

In short, turn where one will in Europe, which is plunged in economic problems, it is impossible to find a country which could possibly take the initiative of picking a quarrel with another country.

In the meantime, peace institutions have been established and are being consolidated, and there is a gradual but sure turning away from old fears and rivalries and hatreds, and a turning toward economic collaboration which will make frontiers less and less important in Europe.

THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
News of Sports—Pages 6 and 7
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
"Precious and pleasant riches" [With Greek Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

PEACE GROUP'S NAVAL FIGURES CALLED UNFAIR

Adams Criticizes Other Side in Navy Economy Controversy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—A new development in the controversy in the capital over naval expenditures and Administration economies occurred with an attack by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, on a press statement from the World Peace Foundation, issued at its Boston office.

The statement charged that in 1930 the United States spent $553,378,505 on its navy, contrasted to only $242,850,711 spent by Great Britain.

Mr. Adams said the statement was "extremely misleading." He went further and declared it was a matter of serious concern to the navy "that organizations within the boundaries of our country, without seeking accuracy which could easily have been secured, interpret national defense statistics in a manner insidiously inimical to the United States and in a manner favorable to the national defense interests of foreign powers."

Mr. Adams's attack is the counterpart of President Hoover's vigorous onslaught on the Navy League's charges against the Administration's naval program. An element of humor rests in the situation, since the object of the World Peace Foundation is the opposite of the Navy League's. The latter wants a big navy and has attacked the Administration for seeking to cut naval cost; the former wants a small navy, and has offered figures attempting to show that the present cost is too high.

Answered Both Parties

As the record now stands, the Administration has made an emphatic answer to both parties in the two-sided controversy, and has taken the middle ground of asking for naval reductions in the interests of operating economy, while at the same time not reducing appropriations for authorized new construction.

The statement issued by the World Peace Foundation is based on an interpretation of material published in the official journal of the League of Nations.

The new angle of the navy controversy developed while information was forthcoming from the White House that President Hoover has not receded from his determination to prove recent charges by Mr. William Howard Gardiner, head of the Navy League, "a tissue of untruths." The secondary fusillade fired by Mr. Adams against the World Peace Foundation is believed to put the Administration in a more strategic position before the country, by indi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

President Calls On Nation To Observe Nov. 11

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — A proclamation calling upon citizens of the United States to observe Nov. 11 as Armistice Day was issued today by President Hoover.

The proclamation said:

"Whereas the eleventh day of November, 1918, marked the termination of the World War and the cessation of its destruction and suffering; and

"Whereas it is appropriate that recurring anniversaries of this day should be commemorated by exercises honoring those who gave their lives in the service of their country and dedicating ourselves to the attainment of the ideals of justice, freedom, and peace for which they made a supreme sacrifice; and

"Whereas by concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in 1926, the President was requested to issue a proclamation for the observance of Armistice Day;

"Now, therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, pursuant to said resolution, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings on Nov. 11, 1931, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in their churches and schools and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies, giving expression to our gratitude that peace exists and pledging ourselves to the effort to perpetuate the peace of the world and to cultivate relations of friendship and amity with all nations.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the United States.

"Done at the city of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord 1931, and of the independence of the United States of America the 156th.

"(Signed),

"HERBERT HOOVER."

COLOMBIA TO CHECK OUTFLOW OF GOLD

BOGOTA, Colombia, Nov. 2 (By U. P.)—A "control board" to handle the transfer to other countries of all interest and amortization payments on municipal and mortgage bank loans was established yesterday by President Enrique Olaya Herrera in an effort to prevent excessive outflow of gold from Colombia. The board is authorized to stop or postpone transference of money abroad "whenever it considers such action indispensable to prevent excessive exportation of gold."

Tokyo Refuses Direct Parley With China, London Reports

League Proposal Rejected by Japan—Russo-Japanese Relations Easier—Anti-British Sentiment in Tokyo Causing Concern

While dispatches indicate that Russo-Japanese relations are easier owing to assurances given that Soviet Russia is taking no military measures in Manchuria, the Tokyo Government is reported from London to have refused to negotiate directly with China on the basis of the League Council's resolution of Oct. 24. Appearances in Manchuria suggest that Japan is preparing for a long campaign. Meanwhile the United States consul at Harbin, Gen. George Hanson, is reported to be en route for the disputed areas in Manchuria for the purpose of reporting to Washington.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 2—The cabinet has discussed its relations with Russia and is understood to have agreed that there is no danger of clashes at present. However the vernacular press reports that the War Minister has informed his colleagues that the military intelligence in Manchuria is receiving repeated reports of Soviet activity, including that of an unofficial promise of support by the Soviet to the Heilungkiang régime in return for the right to eliminate the White Russian bands which have long harassed the Manchu-Soviet border.

Despite alarmist reports abroad, competent observers still consider a Russo-Japanese collision quite unlikely, believing that the Soviets will tolerate considerable rebuffs until the Five-Year Plan is completed.

It is understood that the British Ambassador has been conferring with Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, regarding the anti-British feeling, which is continuing to increase. It is considered possible that the Government will intimate that London should issue a formal denial of the charges that the British Minister to China and other British people are encouraging Chinese resistance to Japan.

Unofficial British persons have already brought to the attention of Baron Shidehara the fact that anti-British reports are being broadcast over Tokyo by radio, including charges that the British judiciary at Hong Kong has released Chinese leaders in the recent anti-Japanese riots there. The situation hinges on Japanese fears that British people

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

SHANGHAI RULE CONSIDERED BY PACIFIC GROUP

Clash at Institute Over Japan's Intent Brought to Amicable Close

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2—The Institute of Pacific Relations is holding its final sessions today, after a conference marked by comprehensiveness of activity, despite the modified character of the meeting.

The verbal clash Friday between Mr. L. T. Chen, Chinese delegate, and Dr. Inazo Nitobe and Dr. Takayanagi, Japanese, in which there were sharp interchanges regarding Japan's motives in Manchuria, was amicably settled Saturday when there was a prompt disclaimer of any intention of giving offense, and a letter addressed to Dr. Hu Shih, president, withdrawing expressions tending to give offense settled the incident.

Migration Problem Discussed

The official communiqué describes the incident as closed, and the "opinion is expressed that the closing of the incident and the hearty reaffirmation of friendship and good will by the immediate parties to the misunderstanding established an even firmer footing for the institute's function in dealing frankly and helpfully even with subjects embittered by hostility."

Saturday's round tables discussed migration and race problems, education and the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Judge Feetham's report on the Shanghai International Settlement which produced interesting suggestions.

The delegates reviewed the Feetham report and while admitting difficulties in way of rendition of the settlement, they suggested that the Chinese courts to be introduced next year with Chinese judges and foreign counselors should provide an important experience in solving judicial problems.

Steps to Permanency

Prior to rendition the delegates suggested that a provisional administrative organization be established under joint Sino-foreign supervision in the "outside areas" of greater Shanghai during the transition period. The delegates recognized drawbacks but unanimously agreed if the provisional system is decided upon there should be definite concordance in advance providing for substitution of an elective system at an early fixed date

Delegates expressed the opinion that through the creation of a provisional system it would be possible to work out a permanent administration satisfactory to all interests.

Some of the delegates felt the Feetham proposals were unsatisfactory owing to the unequal representation provided, but thought an adjustment possible through Sino-foreign conferences, although Chinese delegates held the initial move must come from foreigners.

Motorists to Hold Their Old Numbers

Massachusetts motorists who hold automobile registration plates numbered under 100,000 need not feel that the delay in applications resulting from awaiting new insurance legislation will in any way affect their chances of retaining their numbers.

This assurance was given today by Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who pointed out that applications will be released immediately following the official promulgation of 1932 rates by the Insurance Commissioner. The Insurance Commissioner's announcement is being reserved until definite action by the Legislature, now in special session.

Mr. Ryan believed that motorists holding low numbers have earned the small recognition of having the numbers returned on application, in view of the fact that low-numbered cars had figured in only a small percentage of highway accidents.

NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE PROJECT GETS UNDER WAY

Razing of Structures on Site Begun—Helps Labor Situation

Operations began today for erecting the new $3,000,000 publishing house by The Christian Science Publishing Society. The American Building Wrecking Company, Inc., started razing the structures standing on the site of the new publishing house, bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Clearway, Dalton, Falmouth and Norway Streets.

The Aberthaw Company of Boston, general contractors, are supervising the demolition of the buildings. Employing an adequate force of workmen and the latest building wrecking appliances, the work of preparing the site is expected to be completed within three months.

This operation will be followed promptly by the excavations for the foundations of the new structure, beginning by the early part of December.

The Christian Science Publishing Society estimates that its new publishing house will be fully completed and ready for occupancy by the different departments connected with the publishing of The Christian Science Monitor, the Christian Science Sentinel, The Christian Science Journal and all of the literature pertaining to Christian Science which it issues some time in the summer of 1933.

Handled in Two Groups

Mr. Stanley L. MacMillan, general manager and vice-president of the Aberthaw Company, explains that the razing of the buildings which now occupy the site will be handled in two groups. The dwelling and apartment houses have been vacated and will be the first to go. The second operation, which will not be delayed appreciably, will be the razing of the structures occupied by business houses and by the Christian Science reading room and offices in the building at 206 Massachusetts Avenue. This should be completed in January of 1932.

Mr. MacMillan imparts the interesting information that the work which began today is in one respect without parallel in magnitude in the city of Boston, inasmuch as 47 permits were required and issued by the building department for the razing of the separate structures. This, the officials of the building department declare, marks a record in Boston.

No delay has been permitted by The Christian Science Publishing Society in expediting the operation of every activity having to do with the work preceding actual construction, as it is doing its part in coöperating with Mayor James M. Curley of Boston in placing all possible men at work at the present time.

Varied Projects Involved

Labor is employed in many ways connected directly and indirectly with the building of the new publishing house. Vacating of dwellings and apartments has sent families to different sections of the city where labor has been employed in preparing for new occupants. The Publishing Society is preparing rooms at 226 and 228 Massachusetts Avenue for the store at Massachusetts Avenue and Norway Street and No. 224 for the store occupying a part of No. 206.

In addition to this, labor is being employed in extending heating lines across Dalton Street to the building at Dalton and Falmouth Streets, which will soon be occupied during building operations by the Maintenance Department of The Mother Church.

The Christian Science Board of Directors will remove their offices from 206 Massachusetts Avenue to the second floor of the present publishing house within little more than a fortnight.

Mr. Chester Lindsay Churchill, architect for the new publishing house, is perfecting his plans so that there will be no delay in the erection of the building as planned.

TRUCE ON ARMS RESTS ON FAITH OF SIGNATORIES

Nearly All of 30 States Sending Acceptances Make Provisos

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 2—The armaments truce which representatives of the nations voted to come into effect on Nov. 1 is today in a position to become operative exactly in proportion which national consciences dictate.

Thirty formal acceptances of the Assembly's invitation to join the truce arrived by the specified date, including key states such as the United States and France. Poland and Turkey are the only first-rank European powers which have not assented. So far there is no indication of their approval, but both signed the original Assembly proposal and so are obligated to join.

The majority of absentee states are Latin American, with only two powers, Argentina and Chile having joined, out of about 20.

Nearly all of the acceptances, however, make participation conditional upon the assent of other states, usually unspecified. It is open to interpretation whether 30 states out of 63 potential signatories constitute a preponderant enough majority. Britain is the chief absentee at the moment, but it is understood its acceptance is on the way.

The original resolution promulgating the arms truce was highly indefinite and today it is uncertain when or how the holiday would become effective. Actually the holiday depends upon the good faith of individual powers.

The proposal was called a gentlemen's agreement, and today it is even more a purely moral proposition than ever. Fifty nations originally approved the truce; 30 of them have signified their intention to carry it out if joined by other states. Therefore on purely idealistic ground nations are not justified in increasing their armaments during the ensuing year.

But if nations seek to evade this obligation they can easily do so, for the many reservations included with almost all the acceptances could be interpreted as altering the original proposal.

The powers which have signified their intention of carrying out the truce include Luxembourg, Egypt, Russia, Albania, Switzerland, Japan, Siam, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, New Zealand, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, the United States, Jugoslavia, Sweden, Argentina, Chile, Denmark, Australia, Spain, Finland, Italy, Norway, Canada, India, Irish Free State, Germany and Roumania.

Shoe and Textile Gain Indicated By Labor Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Recent indications of improvement in the employment situation were confirmed over the week-end by the September report of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor.

The report indicated increased employment in coal mines and in the shoe and textile industries particularly. The report also indicated that although some establishments had cut wages, no change was recorded in the pay envelopes of 97.9 per cent of the employees of all concerns reporting to the department.

"Highway construction continued in good volume, employing large forces of men," the report stated. "Harvesting of the various crops, especially cotton and sugar beets, provided employment for thousands of men. The canning factories and packing houses started their seasonal operations, giving employment to many men and women."

No change was reported in conditions in the automobile and iron and steel industries and "considerable idleness among these workers" was evident. The report said that considerable unemployment had been reported from the larger cities, embracing practically all trades and including professional and clerical help.

Bagdad Shoemakers Rival Paris Stylists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bagdad, Irak

MODERN German machinery has revolutionized the leather industry in Bagdad. It is producing highly finished skins of the very highest grade.

Some of the skins turned out are fine enough to be used for upholstering furniture, or even for bookbinding. They can command a market at four rupees (about $1.28) a skin, compared with eight annas (about 16 cents) obtained for skins finished by the old-fashioned rough-and-ready process which used to be followed in Bagdad, and which had not changed since the days of the Arabian Nights.

Bimetallism Again Strides Across Stage

Rip Van Winkle of Economic Issues Awakens After Nap of 30 Years

By CARLYLE W. MORGAN

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Rip Van Winkle among economic questions, bimetallism has wandered into the center of public attention after a nap of more than 30 years.

Its slumbers were interrupted by the thunder of twentieth-century bowls—business curtailment, unemployment, doles, national financial crises. It has heard the ten-pins of currencies tumbling from the gold standard one by one. Mexico, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Finland—all these countries have been obliged to suspend, at least temporarily, gold payments. So the time is ripe, bimetallists believe, for another rally around silver. They are calling for a world conference to study the possibility of setting up a dual currency standard.

Bimetallists hold that gold production has fallen behind the demand for it. The supply is not increasing rapidly enough to take care of the expansion of the world's business. Gold, therefore, is inadequate as a base for currency and credits, they declare. To them, the solution appears to lie in the setting up of silver along with gold as a standard for money.

Remedying Conditions

The bimetallists believe such a combination would go a long way toward remedying current trade conditions. This belief is founded on the theory that abundant money is good for trade. Adoption of the double standard would add the world's huge stores of silver to its gold as a base for credit. It would insure production of monetary metal at a rate equal to that of trade expansion. The revaluation of silver that would occur with the acceptance of world bimetallism would greatly increase the wealth of silver-producing and silver-holding countries. China and India in particular are regarded as certain to benefit by remonetization of silver on an international scale.

Bimetallism can become effective only through legislation. Following a favorable report by a world conference on the subject, the governments of all countries represented would be expected to pass laws making silver, as well as gold, legal tender.

Under such laws, silver would be acceptable for coinage at mints just as gold is. A legal ratio between the values of the two metals would be agreed upon. The most famous proposed ratio is 16 ounces of silver to equal one ounce of gold. The 16:1 ratio was advocated by William Jennings Bryan, by some regarded as the noblest, though not the soundest, bimetallist of them all. Present-day proposals range between 20:1 and 40:1. Even a 40:1 ratio would revalue silver sharply upward. At its current market value, silver stands in relation to gold at a ratio of between 69 and 70 to 1.

There is nothing novel about the bimetallist idea. Bimetallism was in use for centuries—even by England up to 1816. Free coinage of both metals existed in the United States between 1792 and 1873. A system of international bimetallism was used by the Latin Union—France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, the Papal States, Greece and Roumania—between 1865 and 1873.

The decline of bimetallism dates as far back as 1696. According to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Mars May Rub Its Eyes Some Night At Flash of Red Light From Earth

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP)—An inhabitant of Mars, looking through a powerful telescope, some day may see a ray of light transmitted from the earth.

Dr. R. B. Brode, associate professor of physics at the University of California, asserted today that if it were possible to broadcast red light on an extremely short wavelength, a Martian looking through a telescope at the right time and in the proper direction, probably would detect its gleam from the earth, 35,000,000 miles away.

Dr. Brode made the statement in discussing the announcement from London Saturday that Prof. E. V. Appleton had located what was believed to be the atmospheric layer above the earth which ordinary radio waves cannot penetrate. Professor Appleton found this layer 130 miles above the earth.

Previously a reflecting layer had been found about 60 miles up. This was called the "Heaviside layer."

"There is slight distinction between radio and light waves," Dr. Brode said. "The more the waves are shortened the more they become similar to visible light.

"Visible light, of the sun and moon, passes readily through the charged layers above the earth. Hence, extremely short waves theoretically could reach Mars.

"A radio wavelength would have to be about one one-thousandth of an inch to be identical with light."

Mr. L. E. Reukema, associate professor of electrical engineering at the university, disclosed students had been working on the same subject.

Mr. Reukema said the investigators hoped to learn how the atmospheric layers reflected radio waves in the belief that it might be possible to construct equipment that they would not affect.

WORLD-SCALE CREDIT MOVE GAINS FAVOR

Strong American Support Given to International Fiscal Conference

BANKS WOULD UNITE TO PREVENT CRISES

Silver and Tariff Parleys Also Proposed—Policy of Coöperation Rising

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Evidence accumulates here that powerful business and banking interests, and possibly the Hoover Administration, would look with sympathy on proposals for an international fiscal conference to consolidate experience gained in the world depression.

One major proposal is that the control of gold and credit should be put on a world rather than a national basis. Closer coöperation between nations is needed, it is said, to support credit and to prevent a "run" on any particular currency, just as banks in the domestic field now combine to protect one another. A world tariff parley is another matter urged, since the election in England.

The Hoover-Laval conversations; plans of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel to call a conference of all countries off the gold standard; similar plans for a currency conference in England; a proposed new international short-term credit bank advocated by M. Emile Francqui, Belgian financier—all these, in the interpretation of financial circles here, point to the same thing. World business relations have reached so close an intimacy, as represented by the present depression, that new means of international coöperation must be found

Support From Wide Sources

Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee has just urged that the United States take the lead in a world economic conference to overcome trade barriers. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, of the Brookings School, nationally known economist, urges establishment of a world-wide banking system. In England, Sir Walter Layton and others urge an international parley, while American and European chambers of commerce have recommended a conference on the silver problem.

The need for practical coöperative action has had its latest concrete example in discussions between President Hoover and the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval. This dealt in part with European raids on the dollar. For reasons which domestic financial men consider inadequate, confidence in the dollar recently declined abroad and heavy gold withdrawals occurred, which have now fortunately practically ended.

This "raid on the dollar," caused a situation exactly similar to a "run" on a domestic bank. The results were about the same, "deposits" were withdrawn, the very action most likely to precipitate the collapse that was feared.

The Laval-Hoover conferences apparently put an end to the "dollar panic" in Europe. It indicated how useful international credit coöperation might be.

Series of World Events

Recent world events leading to England's suspension of the gold standard, it is said here, emphasize the need of better machinery for mobilizing world credit. The collapse of Credit Anstalt in Vienna was the first major crisis of the year; it was followed by the collapse of German finance in June, followed by international loss of confidence and recall of funds, leading in turn to the crisis in England.

At present, besides England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, certain British-ruled countries, Australia, South American nations and finally Canada are off the gold standard, technically at any rate.

In Germany the mark is bolstered up to some point below parity only by drastic economies and such emergency international action as "freezing" outside short-term credits, including some $600,000,000 of American investments. More than $2,000,000,000 of American money is invested in Germany.

The situation is reminiscent of what happened in American communities before the Federal Reserve System in 1914. The Reserve System mobilized previously scattered reserves. To a small degree the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland, formed under the Young plan, two years ago, has attempted to do the same thing in the international field.

Banks Called in Notes

In the American panic of 1907 each bank hastened to call in all the notes it could, and to withdraw its secondary reserves from other banks. The funds thus obtained were jealously guarded. Cash reserves had to be high at all times to meet potential difficulties. There was a wild scramble for money and far reaching use of money substitutes.

The same situation has this summer occurred in Europe with nations, instead of banks, playing the leading rôle.

So far, few economists have gone the length of Dr. Moulton in urging a world banking system to do for individual nations what the Reserve System did for American banks. Yet the feeling is undoubtedly growing here that the depression has indicated the need for wider international coöperation, whether in trade or in the purely financial field.

TOKYO REFUSES DIRECT PARLEY WITH CHINESE

(Continued from Page 1)

are attempting to curry favor with the Chinese in order to secure markets previously held by Japan. Japanese claim that Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, is playing the part of a British official rather than of a neutral at Geneva.

The situation around the Nonni River bridge appears to be more quiet. The Government understands that an arrangement has been definitely reached with the Heilungkiang authorities regarding repairs to the bridge.

Six hundred troops have been withdrawn from Kirin over the week-end, leaving about 700 there. There is no indication that the number of troops outside the South Manchuria Railway zone will be decreased, however, since the units withdrawn from Kirin probably will be used along the Ssupingkai-Taonan Angangchi Railway. There is every indication that the army is preparing to winter for a long campaign. It is officially stated that Japan is simply ignoring the League's resolution of Oct. 24.

It is now believed that Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa will again represent Japan when the League Council meets again on Nov. 16, since to replace him would necessitate a new Ambassador in Paris, as the Council will probably meet there. The letter of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate to M. Aristide Briand stating that China considers herself bound under the League Covenant to observe all the treaties is interpreted here to mean that China is ready to recognize all the treaties registered with the League, which do not include the 1915 Sino-Japanese Treaty, which covers the essentials of Japan's whole position in Manchuria. Hence, Japan considers that the letter offers nothing toward an ultimate solution of the Manchurian conflict.

The Government has no new information regarding Washington's attitude, which will be most important when the League reconvenes. It is believed that the Embassy here is advising Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to continue the hands-off policy which Americans in the Orient generally approve.

The army has dispersed two "bandit" gangs near Kaiyuan without Japanese casualties.

Reorganization of the Chinese railways is continuing. It is understood that the Kirin-Changchun and the Kirin-Tunhua lines have already merged and will be operated henceforth as a single system. It is probable that other Chinese lines will be reorganized and consolidated in a manner satisfactory to the South Manchurian Railway. This unquestionably will result in vastly improved railway service throughout South Manchuria, hastening development in the country. Likewise it will enable orderly railway development in conformance with the Japanese military plans, which always envisage an eventual struggle with Russia.

Leader of Rebel Force In Manchuria Captured

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP)—A dispatch from Mukden, Manchuria, to the Rengo News Agency today said Gen. Ling Yin-ching rebel leader, all his staff and many soldiers were captured by troops of Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, near Panshanhsien.

The United States Consul at Harbin, Gen. George Hanson, was en route to northern Manchuria today, Harbin dispatches to Tokyo said, to investigate conditions in behalf of the United States Goverment.

Prompted by conflicting reports regarding the rapprochement of China and Russia and the asserted mobilization of Soviet troops near the Manchurian-Siberian border, the investigation will be reported direct to Washington by General Hanson.

The Harbin dispatch said General Hanson will spend several days at Tsitsihar, later proceeding to Hailar and possibly Manchuli.

Evacuation Commission Established at Peiping

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Nov. 2—The Japanese legation announced that more than 1000 troops were withdrawn from Kirin yesterday to Changchun inside railway zone and further withdrawals are contemplated immediately. Prospects that complete evacuation will be possible before Nov. 16, have improved.

The Chinese commission appointed to take over the evacuated territory has established its headquarters at Peiping. The commission includes six civilians and only one militarist, Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, Governor of Kirin Province, who is reported to be acceptable to the Japanese because he is not involved in Chinese politics outside Manchuria. The commission's personnel indicates China's conciliatory attitude and improves prospects of early agreement.

Tokyo Refusal to Treat With Chinese Reported

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—A Reuter Agency dispatch from Tokyo today said that Japan declared she is unable to accept China's proposal for direct negotiations on the Manchurian problem on the basis of the resolution adopted by the League of Nations Council on Oct. 24.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton: Newton Centre Woman's Club House, Newton Centre, 8.

New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists: Public service, adult choir assisting, St. Paul's Cathedral, 7:45.

Ford Hall Players present "Can You Hear Their Voices?" The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Phalanx supper meeting, Room 100, 6:30. Meeting, Echo Club, 10 p. m.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Harbinger Club, 174 Bellevue Street, 7:45.

Theaters.

Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.
Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.

Music

Jordan Hall—Kark Kraeuter, violinist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4 p. m.

Current Topics Club: Meeting, Dorchester Woman's Club House, 3.

University Extension lecture in series on "Library Service": "Branch Libraries: Their Organization and Administration," by Miss Lydia W. Masters, Boston Public Library, 10 a. m.

Massachusetts Girl Scouts: Meeting and Buffet Lunch, Hotel Statler.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Professional Women's Club, Georgian Room. Luncheon, Advertising Club, Parlors A and B, noon.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Early Italian Paintings; Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Alumnæ Association, Inc.: Afternoon musicale, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 3.

Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, Mayor James M. Curley speaker, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including Turner and Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, including Charles Hopkins, John Marin and others. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Durer, Schongauer, and others.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special collection of Chinese objects including bridal costume, boy's richly embroidered suit and cap, paintings of bridal and funeral processions on silk, antique Chinese compass, miniature wood carvings showing life and customs of the people in China, carved jade, wall hangings, New Year's festival decorations, dolls, musical instruments and other objects.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Exhibition of Foreign Railway Posters. Through Nov. 7.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Hilda Scudder. Through Nov. 7.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—An exhibition of paintings. Through Nov. 29.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Landmarks in Prints, from Schongauer to Whistler. Through Nov. 7.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and drawings by Richard Currier. Through No. 14.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Timothy Cole Memorial Exhibition.

MEXICANS RETURN HOME

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 2 (AP)—A group of 107 Mexican repatriates arrived here Saturday by steamer from New York. Their trip was financed by Mr. Henry L. Doheny. The National Railways will transport them free to various parts of the Republic, where they will reëstablish themselves.

Spoiling the Concert

Franklin Union Funds Advocated

A recent survey of the Franklin Union in Boston reveals the growth and aims of the foundation in its education of young men in various industrial activities of a mechanical and technical nature.

Opening its doors in 1908 with 309 students, it now has a yearly enrollment of 1900 students. In the years of its existence, it has graduated 33,000 young men, who are found, in many cases, to be occupying positions of a high order in many of the large plants and companies.

Because of the growing complexities of industrial enterprises and because of the large proportion of boys in Massachusetts unequipped with any higher schooling, the survey committee recommended additional funds with which to equip laboratories, erect a new building, expand the programs of night and day classes and provide definite plans for future developments.

On the committee that made this survey was Dr. Charles Mann, director of the American Council on Education and chairman of President Hoover's advisory committee on education.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Poetry readings.
5:30 WEEI Organist.
5:49 Political talk.
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 Talk series.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Recorded Program.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Grandsir."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: talk, "Romance of Rubber"; Gladys Rice; James Melton; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor soloist.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States": "Connecticut"; chorus; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Guardsmen: soloists; Kogen Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Old Violin Shop."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 WBZ Rocket Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 Interview of Channing Pollock, playwright.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Zeke and Horace."
8:00 Penta Tango Troudabours.
8:15 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch: "A Death Valley Election."
9:00 NBC, Roy Barry's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes: piano duo; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, pianists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch: "The New Enterprise."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Edward McEnelly and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, Eleventh Anniversary Program of KDKA: male quartet; chorus; orchestra.
1:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Musical Groceryman.
5:05 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Stamperz Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo": Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
6:00 Troubadours Dance Band.
6:15 Political talks.
6:30 Miss Lee La May, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Tony Wons; Renard Orchestra.
8:00 Political talk; music.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Victor Herbert Favorites.
8:40 Political talks.
9:00 CBS, Make-Up Box Orchestra.
9:15 "Famous Artists of the Air."
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Gus Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Irene Bordoni, guest soloist.
10:30 Political talks; music.
11:20 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Jimmy Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Edison Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, De Witt Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:45 CBS, Brooks and Ross, songs; Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 "The World's Business."
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:59 Weather; political talk; news.
7:15 Limerick Contest.
7:20 George Mahoney, "One-Man Band."
7:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Masters Music Room: recorded symphony orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Ford Hall Forum: "The Biggest Job in the World."
9:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Howard Barlow's Concert Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 "Street Singer."
11:30 Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Organ and soloist.
5:45 Wright Band.
5:50 "Musical Gems."
6:00 Political program.
6:15 Studio program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:46 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News, stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:15 a. m.NBC and studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Edward McHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in Person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension Course.
2:15 p. m.—Hal Kane's Orchestra.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Youth Matinee.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air: piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Syncopators Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:30 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—The Yankee Singers.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Hotel Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

Music

Rachmaninoff

Serge Rachmaninoff gave his first Boston recital of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, before an audience that was large and warmly appreciative. His program comprised the Beethoven Sonata op. 81; a Momento Capriccioso of Weber; a Gluck-Pauer Gavotte; the Schumann "Etudes Symphoniques"; the pianist's new Variations on a theme of Corelli, and two items from the full repertory of Lisztian show-pieces.

The artist, in fine form, gave pleasure throughout the afternoon. The most impressive of his interpretations was perhaps that of the Schumann opus, which came through with its full poetic beauty by virtue of the player's romantic imagination and intellectual control. Similarly the Beethoven Sonata, not one of the composer's greatest efforts, was revealingly published, its sentiments set forth sympathetically but with restraint, and with no disposition to sentimentalize them—as becomes sentiments expressed on the departure, absence and return of a royal pupil who was as much a trial as a joy to his teacher.

The pianist's new variations accomplish a great deal with material that is not too appealing. They are of course sound, ingenious and workmanlike and of no small musical value; but their chief merit seemed on a first hearing to be their strikingly pianistic quality.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor, gave the second in the present series of concerts. Mr. and Mrs. Anton Witek, violinists, were assisting artists. Upon the program were the Beethoven Overture "Leonore" No. 3, the Bach Concerto in D minor for two violins, "Serenade" and "On Mule-back" from "Impressions of Italy," by Charpentier, the "Swan of Tuonela" by Sibelius and the Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" by Nicolai.

This music was more nearly within the scope of the present technical ability of the orchestra than that of the first concert. Although the opening measures of the "Leonore" Overture were unduly retarded in tempo, when once the piece was fairly launched it moved with precision, together with a certain authority. Of the Charpentier "Impressions of Italy" one finds it less easy to write. Granted that this gifted composer inserted some dull measures in his score, he also penned others full of subtle humor; therefore the real test of the ability of orchestra and conductor is revealed in proportion to the amount of fun transmitted. Of the two numbers one listener found the "Serenade" the more successful accomplishment. It was the Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," however, in which the orchestra found itself most at ease.

The peak of the program was, of course, the performance of the Bach Concerto for two violins. Mr. and Mrs. Witek displayed a unanimity of purpose and elegance of style befitting the measures of Bach. Had conductor and orchestra been more alert, the ensemble would doubtless have been more satisfactory; yet one must not cavil, since Mr. Stone, throughout the afternoon, was obviously laboring under a severe handicap.

G. M. S.

Special Relief Taxation Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2—The Republican organization virtually has abandoned the plan to impose special taxes to reimburse cities and towns for unusual expenditures for unemployment relief and Gov. Norman S. Case announces that he sees no reason for calling a special session of the Legislature.

It is the Governor's contention that the municipalities are capable of reallocating funds to care for their own emergency problems until Jan. 15, when the Legislature will be functioning in regular session.

His view is not shared by Mayor James E. Dunne of Providence, who charges that the Republican leaders are "mixing politics with charity," and that dilatory tactics are hampering plans to meet the capital city's unemployment problem which, he asserts, is growing in severity. Mr. Edward P. Reidy, Director of Public Aid for Providence, say that within a week the city has been forced to increase its orders for food for poor families by 25 per cent. His department is said to be furnishing aid to 1206 families as against 365 families a year ago.

Mayor William H. Malloy of Central Falls, heading a delegation from his city which recently called on the Governor to ask a special session of the Legislature for enabling legislation to borrow, said money is needed immediately.

Maine Shipping Research Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 2—A field of maritime research, rich in the lore of Maine men and ships that figured in the meteoric rise of America's mighty sailing marine of three-quarters of a century ago, still awaits the historian who has the ambition to attempt the stupendous task of writing a complete history of maritime Maine, according to Mr. Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian.

"Covering as it does so many phases of activity," says Mr. Dunnack, "involving research along many lines and in many places, it will be a tremendous task, but within the last few years much work has been done in assembling material. Town histories in such famous erstwhile centers of wooden ship building as Searsport are woefully lacking in historical accounts of their own great activities, the state librarian points out.

Several Maine libraries have models and paintings of noted ships and masters from the "down east" ports. Rockland Library has a large scale model of Red Jacket, built there in the days of the clipper ship era. Red Jacket holds the record for an Atlantic crossing. Camden Library, recently constructed through the aid of Mrs. Edward Bok of Philadelphia, is also in possession of many fine ships in model and painting. In some instances librarians are making lists of the location of ship pictures, models and other data that would be helpful to the Maine maritime historian.

Advance Shown In Flour Prices

Larger buying of wheat, combined with reports from Argentina indicating drouth in the wheat belts there, and advices that Russia was cancelling forward wheat sales, has prompted considerable advances in the current price of bread grains, reflected in prices of flour. The State of Massachusetts has just bought 10,000 barrels of bread flour at $3.77½ per barrel, to be delivered between March and June of next year. This compared with $3.15, which was paid for 10,000 barrels early last August.

The commercial market in New England advanced 50@75c a barrel in flour during the last two weeks, following the rise in wheat and as a result, most bakers and distributors have withdrawn from the market in anticipation of a break that will again make possible purchases at prices somewhere near the low levels of recent months.

The Federal Farm Board having disposed of some 25,000,000 bushels of its wheat to Brazil, is negotiating for further sales to other foreign countries, all tending to reduce stocks in this country. Yet the consumer and distributor maintain that the surplus of wheat in the United States is so great that only the heaviest of export business or a huge decrease in acreage planted to wheat in this country could advance prices.

GAS RATE CHANGES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Georgia Public Service Commission recently denied petitions of four natural gas companies serving 16 Georgia cities for a revision of rates. The revision petition would have meant an increase approximately of 30 per cent.

NORWEGIAN LINGUIST NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—A young Norwegian linguist, Mr. Carl Hjalmar Bergström, has been appointed professor of comparative Indic philology at the University of Dublin. He is to lecture chiefly on Sanskrit and methods of comparative philology.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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INTERVIEWS WITH NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS—*No. 6*

THIS MANUFACTURER USES THE TELEPHONE BOTH IN BUYING AND DISTRIBUTION

By a Leading Clock Manufacturer as told to a representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company*

ELECTRICAL equipment dealers, wholesale clock distributors and wholesale jewelers, are the three main outlets for our electric clocks in all parts of the United States. In dealing with these outlets we find the telephone an invaluable ally. Frequent calls allow us to control production schedules and to make shipments when clocks are wanted in a hurry. Due to the fact that we usually have unfilled orders for several thousand units, it is of great value to be able to ship finished merchandise where it is most needed. In our purchasing department, the telephone is also used frequently in speeding up delivery of raw material and in shopping for the best materials and prices. We find telephone service speedy, dependable, and economical.

*WARREN TELECHRON COMPANY, ASHLAND, MASS.

TELEPHONE service has been tremendously improved within the past few years. Millions have been spent to add circuits, to speed up connections and to improve transmission. And, instead of adding to the cost of telephone toll service, this improved service is given at a lower cost. Selling is a salesman's job. The telephone not only will help him get into communication with his customer; it will enable him to transmit his personality in so far as he chooses to express it by his voice. A good product, a good salesman, and good telephone service make an effective team.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

RAIL SURPLUSES TO STABILIZE BUSINESS URGED

B. & O. Head Would Have Vast Network Absorb Trade Fluctuations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—A plan to minimize future depressions by using the nation's vast railroad network to absorb business fluctuations was advanced by Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, today.

Testifying before the Senate committee studying the feasibility of a national economic planning council, Mr. Willard held that the buying power of the railroads is sufficient, if properly handled, to minimize any future business depression.

If the railroads were permitted to build up surpluses during periods of prosperity, they would be in a position to continue uniform maintenance programs, thereby maintaining the demand for timber, steel, paint, stone ballast and the many other commodities which constantly go into the upkeep of railroad property, Mr. Willard held.

He took the Interstate Commerce Commission to task for not permitting the building up of such a surplus during the past decade. The roads now have no surplus, he declared, and are, therefore, curtailing all expenditures as sharply as possible.

Mr. Willard's plan for absorption of business fluctuations by the railroads would require a slight change in the Transportation Act. He said Congress should rule that all railroads' earnings over 6 per cent should go into a reserve fund, instead of only half as at present. The Interstate Commerce Commission should then be told to encourage the building up of such a surplus.

The line of cleavage between those who favor and those who oppose Government intervention in the business and industrial affairs of the nation as a means of preventing future depressions has been brought out sharply in the course of more than a week of hearings before the committee.

The step which the La Follette bill advocates—a national economic council with power to gather statistical data and issue recommendations, but without power to enforce them, is looked upon by the representatives of big industry and the bankers who appeared before the committee as the beginning of a movement to curb and destroy the individual initiative on which they claim American prosperity has been founded.

On the other side are to be found men connected with institutes of political economy, teachers of economics, social service workers, students of European systems of economic planning councils and a few industrialists, such as Mr. Sloan, who see the advantage to business of stabilized consumption and production and who believe this can be attained with the help of the Government.

More particularly this second group represents those who have witnessed the sufferings brought about by unemployment and who are earnestly seeking some method of alleviating its recurrence. They urge national economic planning through a council because they believe it will provide increasing continuity of employment.

State Extension Courses to Open

Public courses in music, art, modern languages, public speaking and domestic science will open in Boston this week under the supervision of the university extension division of the State Department of Education, it was announced today.

A course in "Contemporary French Literature," which presents a survey of French literature during the last 30 years, will be given on Tuesdays and Fridays from five until six p. m. in Harvard Hall, Harvard University.

An afternoon course on "Appreciation of Art" will start at the Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, next Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Richard D. Buck of the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard University will be the instructor.

A course of eight lectures on "Playground Supervision," planned especially to assist men and women to prepare for the forthcoming civil service examination in this field, will be held in Sever Hall, Harvard University, beginning next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Bank Resources Increase in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Resources of Maine savings banks have made a gain of $4,710,745 during the last year, according to a consolidated statement of their condition compiled at the state banking department on the basis of returns filed as of Sept. 26, 1931. Savings bank resources now total $132,695,854, distributed among 32 banks. The greater part of the increase was in deposits, which amount to $118,246,010, and represent a gain of $4,667,783 over the deposits of a year ago, the statement shows.

Resources of Maine trust companies also show a gain, although a small one of only $54,452. Total trust company resources amount to $219,221,840.

Mr. Sanger N. Annis, Bank Commissioner, points out that the trust companies are shown to be in a better condition, however, calling attention to these items in the consolidated statement: Cash on hand and on deposit amounts to $12,734,382, an increase of $1,756,987 over a year ago; savings deposits in trust companies have increased from $110,782,888 to $115,659,490; bills payable and rediscounts have decreased from $4,861,131 to $3,697,874.

GERMANY READY WITH NEW PLAN ON CASH ISSUES

Von Hoesch Meets Laval With Proposal on Credit and Reparation Talk

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 2—M. Pierre Laval's conversations in Washington with President Hoover yielded prompt and significant results when, upon returning from the United States today, the French Premier found Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador, awaiting him here with a new German proposal for extension of short-term credits payable next February and early reconsideration of the entire reparations and war debts question.

Dr. von Hoesch has just returned from a fleeting visit to Berlin, where he received new and definite instructions from his Government. This German initiative doubtless is due to the United State's Government's decision that the next step in the settlement of these international financial problems is up to Germany. France is pleased to see the reparations question restored to its former basis on the Young plan where it rested previous to President Hoover's moratorium proposal last June. It is considered here the United States has now definitely recognized the relation between war debts and reparations payments.

The hearty welcome extended to M. Laval upon his return by holiday crowds wherever he appeared, indicates the country as a whole is well satisfied with the way he performed the difficult mission to Washington. It is generally admitted he presented the French position with firmness and skill, and in no way sacrificed French interests or national security. The only accusation his opponents are able to bring against him is that his mission was unnecessary and futile.

Not only has the United States Government obtained a better understanding of the French attitude as a result of M. Laval's visit but official circles here also have gained a clearer perspective. The belief that the United States was in such a difficult economic situation as to be dependent on French aid has been dissipated.

M. Laval will report the results of his mission to the Cabinet tomorrow. When Parliament reconvenes, probably Nov. 12, he will make a statement in the Chamber of Deputies. Opposition parties are busy preparing their offensive for this occasion but their attack will probably center less on the Washington visit than on the conduct of negotiations with Germany.

Friends of M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, resent the way he has recently been eliminated from some negotiations.

Important conversations between M. Laval and Dr. von Hoesch will take place tomorrow and will probably be supplemented by a telephone chat between the French Prime Minister and Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor.

Theaters

"The Bluebird"

Symphony Hall, Boston—S. Hurok presents Yascha Yushny's Russian review, "The Bluebird," afternoon and evening of Oct. 31, 1931, under auspices of the American Association of University Women. First times in the United States.

Now that Mr. Balieff has transformed his "Chauve-Souris" into a series of one-act plays, Mr. Yushny steps into the breach with a Russian review of the type of the original Balieff entertainment. Mr. Yushny does not present the Balieff moon face, but he possesses the same bland appearance, goes through the same apparent struggles with English, and perpetrates the same seemingly naïve humor that made his prototype irresistible. He even argues again how easy it is to learn Russian by citing the fact that in Russia even small children speak the language quite well, and by teaching his audience in no time at all to say "Da" for "Yes."

It is all very delightful, and adds immeasurably to the enjoyment of the several sketches, which have this in common not only with the old "Chauve-Souris" but with all stage reviews—that some of them are more amusing or otherwise effective than others. Among the most entertaining are two scenes—"The Washerwomen" and "At the Marketplace"—in which gossip or quarreling is pointed by the peculiarly sharp vocal timbre and the singularly mettlesome facial expression of these Russian women. The Cossack Chorus is amusing, in its parody of the dynamic contrasts of M. Jaroff's singers—though so far as the antics of the conductor are concerned, the original is rather a burlesque of the imitation. The frieze of the singing Volga boatmen is sculpturally as well as musically effective. The Boyar dances of M. Orlik astonish by their virtuosity. The settings are lavishly colorful, and one of them—the backdrop for the washerwomen—achieves a strikingly pointilliste effect. The costumes are of corresponding liveliness. Each of the gowns in the choruses of women, for example, is different, yet all blend harmoniously. Altogether a captivating entertainment.

L. A. S.

"Tom Sawyer"

Plymouth Theater—The Professional Players present the National Junior Theater in "Tom Sawyer," made by Paul Kester from Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," staged by Katherine S. Brown. Forenoon of Oct. 31, 1931. The cast:

Tom Sawyer	Preston Dawson Jr.
Huckleberry Finn	Cliffe Adams
Walter Potter	William Lovejoy
Muff Potter	Melvin Fox
Injun Joe	John Shellie
Doctor Robinson	George Lee
Reverend Jonas Sprague	Richard Enbach
Sheriff Jones	Arthur de Angelis
Judge Thatcher	Basil a Becket
Sid	Ezra Stone
Alfred Temple	Morgan Delman
Joe Harper	Robert de Lany
Ben Rogers	William Keen
Mary Rogers	Mary Cullinan
Aunt Polly	Kate Conway
Mrs. Harper	Katherine Rolin
Widow Douglass	Dorothy Stewart
Becky Thatcher	Mary Buckner
Amy Laurence	Nina de Angelis
Gracie Miller	Julie Stern

This was the first of a series of six plays to be presented at the Plymouth on Saturday mornings at intervals of three weeks, especially for young people. The play embodies some of the more dramatic incidents of the story, compressed into practical theatrical form and presented with regard for dramatic values. The production testified to a strong sense of the theater in the management and direction, and at the same time to a desire to acquaint young people with stage standards not to be encountered in motion picture houses. Masters Dawson, Adams, de Lany and Keen were particularly successful in projecting the normal boy, and those who took the adult rôles did commendable work, with especial emphasis on the Injun Joe of Mr. Shellie. The large audience was much pleased, and indeed it was an auspicious beginning of an undertaking that deserves support for two reasons: It offers young people something substantial and worthy in the way of entertainment, and in doing this it is preparing a new generation of theatergoers who will not be satisfied with the meretricious and often vicious offerings of the average movie.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH MATS. THURS. & SAT. EVS. 50c-$2.50
TONIGHT AT 8:20 SHARP!
The Professional Players—Crosby Gaige
Present CHANNING POLLOCK'S GREAT PLAY
"THE House Beautiful"
MARY PHILIPS—JAMES BELL—
APOLLO THEATRE CAST

SHUBERT MATS. WED. & SAT. 50c-$1.50. EVS. 50c-$3.00
NOW—LAST WEEK!
QUEENIE SMITH
in
"THE LITTLE RACKETEER"
with JOHN PRICE JONES
PAUL ASH AND HIS ORCHESTRA

NEW YORK CITY

THE GROUP THEATRE PRESENTS
The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street and 8th Avenue PEnn. 6-6100
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
'MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA'
Composed of 3 plays—"Homecoming," "The Hunted," "The Haunted." All 3 plays are presented on the same day, commencing at 5:15 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinee performances.
PRICES: Orch. and Mezzanine $6. (Includes Balcony, $5, $4, $3 and $2 2 plays)
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way

CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
The CHIMES OF NORMANDY
WITH A SUPERB CAST
Evgs. 50c-$2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c-$2
ERLANGER Thea., W. 44 St. PEn. 6-7963. Evs. 8:30

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS THEATRE *Now!*
Complete original production and cast of the 1930 Pulitzer Prize Play
THE GREEN PASTURES
Nights $3-$1.50 Wed. & Sat. Mats. $2.50-$1

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

BOSTON-ALBANY AIRWAY FUNDS ARE ADVOCATED

Boston Chamber Makes Plea for Item in the Next Federal Budget

Regardless of any economy program, there will be an appropriation in the next federal budget for airway construction and New England should receive a portion of it, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has recommended to the aeronautics branch of the United States Department of Commerce establishment of a fully equipped and lighted airway between Boston, Springfield and Albany.

Action by the chamber was taken on recommendation of its committee on aviation, of which Mr. F. M. Carhart is chairman. Estimated cost of the proposed airway and operation for the first year is about $35,000, funds for which were not available in the 1931-1932 federal budget.

Boston, Springfield, Albany and other cities in New England would benefit by the proposed airway, which would connect with the existing line from Albany to Cleveland and the West and Southwest, says the Chamber. Many cities which now have difficulty in making satisfactory air mail or passenger connections with Boston or Hartford would be able to connect at Springfield or Albany, with a good service operating over the proposed route.

Government plans call for establishing and equipping for night flying some 25,000 miles of primary airways in the continental limits of the United States, according to the report prepared by the aviation committee of the Chamber. About 18,000 miles of this program have been completed to date, says the Chamber, which points out that New England is only served by one regular year-around airway, that between Boston, Hartford and New York. It is 220 miles long, of which about 200 miles lie in the New England states.

STREAMLINES APPEAL TO ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 — With the attention of automotive engineers turning more and more to streamlines as a means of increasing speed and reducing fuel consumption, the installation of streamlined electric cars on the Philadelphia and Western Railway is of particular interest.

The new cars, described as electric bullets," have been undergoing tests the past few days and are to be put into service early in November.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

All New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair weather except for rains Thursday or Friday; cold beginning of week, rising temperature beginning Wednesday; colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	58	Montreal	38	44
Bismarck	38	52	Nantucket	46	58
Boston	42	54	New Orleans	50	62
Buffalo	40	46	New York	44	56
Calgary	36	66	Norfolk, Va.	48	58
Charleston	48	62	North Platte	32	66
Chicago	44	50	Philadelphia	46	56
Cincinnati	42	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	88
Denver	46	66	Pittsburgh	42	48
Eastport, Me.	40	48	Portland, Me.	38	54
Hatteras	54	60	Raleigh	44	58
Honolulu, T. H.		80	St. Louis	44	52
7 p.m. Nov. 1	76		St. Paul	36	48
Helena, Mont.	44	64	Salt Lake City	44	64
Huron, S. D.	32	50	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	44	62	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	60
Kansas City	46	54	Seattle	48	58
Key West	68	70	Tampa	52	64
Los Angeles	56	76	Washington	42	58
Memphis	46	56	Wichita, Kan.	44	58
Miami, Fla.	72	72	Williston, N.D.	42	62

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 2.
B—Maximum Nov. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:40 p. m., Tuesday 4:30 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 7.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

VIRGINIA NEEDHAM
173 MacDOUGAL STREET
(Half block South of 8th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)
Good food in a lovely old New York house
Luncheon 12-2—65, 75, 85 cents
Dinner 5:30-8—$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50
CLOSED SUNDAYS

SAN FRANCISCO

States Hof Bräu
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

Warning Issued On Fast Driving

Motorists were cautioned anew today against fast driving on wet pavements and pedestrians at the same time were warned by Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, against stepping into the streets without looking both ways. The registrar reports 23 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week and 699 for the year to date.

Pedestrians were as much to blame for the accidents of last week as the motorist, Mr. Ryan stated. He called attention to the carelessness of motor-truck drivers who caused four fatalities last week by improper parking, and by towing other cars. One driver fell asleep at the wheel.

The prospective hazardous conditions of the roads through the last two months of the year brought an appeal from the registrar for motorists to be more careful than ever. Last week's record, while showing a reduction of four fatalities from the previous week's toll, was nine more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Fifteen of 110 persons convicted last week of driving after drinking were jailed. Thirteen were convicted of driving under the influence of liquor for the second time in the last six years, eight going to jail and five appealing jail sentences.

Government Gets 554 Seats in Final British Vote Count

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The House of Commons will convene tomorrow with 554 members pledged to support the National Government against an opposition of 61 members, final returns from the general election showed today.

The English Combined Universities reported the election of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent, and Sir Reginald Craddock, Conservative. These were the only constituencies outstanding.

The Liberals must be classed according to the leadership of Sir John Simon with 35 and Sir Herbert Samuel with 33 because the "Simonites" are maintaining a separate organization and declined to be subject to the other faction's discipline.

The seven independent members roughly can be tagged as four supporting the Government and three opposed.

The completed roster is as follows:

Conservatives	473
National Labor	13
National Liberals	68
Labor Opposition	50
Lloyd George Liberals	4
Independents	7
	615

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Better Furniture for Less—Always
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!

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130 WEST PLUME STREET

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ELTO OUTBOARD MOTORS
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SIXTH AND BROAD
RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA.
Didenhover's DuBois
Incorporated
Grace & Second, Richmond, Va.
Correct Feminine Apparel
Great SUMMER Reductions!
Watch for real value in bargains!

Virginia Trust Co.
821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital $1,000,000.00
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Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

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7th and Grace Sts.
RICHMOND VIRGINIA

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RUGS
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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
Giving brilliant newness to dull and tarnished silver is but one of the things that Wright's accomplishes . . . swiftly and easily. Its usefulness seems endless.
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BALTIMORE, MD.
The Music House of Baltimore
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Radio and Radio Combinations
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DRY GOODS
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BALTIMORE, MD.
The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
O'Neill's
CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON
MARDAY HOSIERY
1.85
Is a joy to the woman who likes exquisite hosiery

THERE WILL BE
No Jordan Day
THIS YEAR!
All New England will recall Jordan Day one year ago—November fourteenth. It brought to us in one day nearly twice as much business as any previous day in our entire history.
BUT
Because of the tremendous crowds, it was impossible to render the type of service which Jordan Marsh Company customers deserve and are accustomed to, even though the regular selling force was doubled.
Because even though our regular delivery force was almost doubled, both in man-power and trucks, it was several days before deliveries were completed and we had literally hundreds of complaints from customers.
Because the energies and activities of our entire organization during the three weeks previous were all pointed towards the one day, and our regular business, stock preparation and service suffered accordingly.
THERE WILL BE NO JORDAN DAY!
IN ITS PLACE
Each day and every day during the month of November JORDAN MARSH COMPANY will offer values that are outstanding in new and fashion right merchandise together with
A SERIES OF 3-DAY SPECIAL VALUE PRESENTATIONS equivalent to and even surpassing those values which were offered throughout the store last NOVEMBER FOURTEENTH. Each of these events has been carefully planned and priced so extraordinarily low that it must produce the enormous volume done by that department on JORDAN DAY a year ago.
Each of these 3-DAY SPECIAL VALUE PRESENTATIONS will be identified with a reference to the theme of this announcement in order that it can be easily recognized as such.
Every one of our customers owe it to themselves to see not only these values but the others offered during the month as such opportunities to purchase new and fashion right merchandise at such prices come seldom.
Through this method and these 3-DAY SPECIAL VALUE PRESENTATIONS which have been planned on such a basis that we thoroughly believe more people MUST purchase than a year ago, we will be enabled to spread out this enormous number of transactions over the entire month so that the typical Jordan Marsh Company service and quality standards may be maintained.
All This Month
—these 3-DAY SPECIAL SELLING EVENTS will be held in the UPSTAIRS STORE, and the GREAT BASEMENT STORE will hold a series of BARGAIN EVENTS which will be outstanding in Boston's history and which will be worthy of the attention and attendance of every Basement Store customer. In addition there will be hundreds of "special values not advertised" all through the store. Look for the special starred sign.
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
C. W. MITTON, *Chairman of the Board* RICHARD MITTON, *President* EDWARD R. MITTON, *Merchandising Vice-President*

BIMETALLISM AGAIN STRIDES ACROSS STAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

double-standard advocates, England had undervalued silver in her legal ratio. After the recoinage of 1696 silver began to flow to the Continent where it was worth more. The outflow left England virtually on a gold standard a century before it formally adopted that standard. Bimetallists infer from this record that England's adoption of the gold standard was due rather to accident than, as is often supposed, to a carefully deliberated choice.

Made Adoption Inevitable

The rise of Great Britain to commercial supremacy made the adoption of the gold standard by other commercially ambitious countries inevitable, bimetallists say.

The experience of the Latin Union is held to be no criterion with respect to true international bimetallism. It is admitted that the union's experience was not a happy one. But its pointed out that France supported only by nations of minor commercial importance, could not hold out against the strength of nations already committed to another monetary system. The history of the Latin Union experiment is, however, admitted as evidence that bimetallism can succeed only on a truly international basis.

It is in the recognition of the need of a broad international foundation that modern bimetallism differs from the unconscious bimetallism in use centuries ago. In earlier times, many misconceptions of national self-interest stood in the way of necessary international cooperation. Those were years of haphazard monetary regulation, with much official rascality adding to the confusion.

So bimetallism is not only a Rip Van Winkle. It is also a Methuselah. In fact, one has only to turn to the older parts of the Bible to measure the antiquity of silver as a medium of exchange.

But in modern times serious objections have been raised against the use of two commodities to measure the value of other commodities. The double standard involves certain complexities not present in the single standard.

The objection heard most frequently is based on the difficulty—some economists call it the impossibility—of keeping a fixed ratio of value between gold and silver. Production of the two commodities always has and probably always will vary. At times there will be more of one than of the other. At such times the one will be worth less in terms of the other. Immediately the stage would be set for the following comedy of errors.

Comedy of Errors

Suppose, for the sake of this comedy, a legal ratio of 20 to 1 has been adopted. Twenty ounces of silver is legally equal in value to one ounce of gold. One ounce of gold is the base for $20 in legal tender. A debtor owes $20. To pay will require 10 ounces of gold, or 200 ounces of silver. But silver production has increased since the debt was incurred. The market price of silver has dropped. Instead of being 1-20 as valuable as gold, silver is now 1-22 as valuable. The debtor now can take the 10 ounces of gold required to pay his debt and exchange it in the metal market for 220 ounces of silver. Under the law he is required to pay only 20 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold owed—or 200 ounces of silver. Thus by exchanging his gold for silver he can make a profit of 20 ounces of silver on the transaction. Then he can take the 20 ounces of silver to the government mint and exchange it for an ounce of gold, with which he can buy 22 ounces of silver in the market, making a further profit of two ounces of silver.

Under such conditions, everybody would be exchanging gold for silver. For, in each case, it will be noted, the profit resulted from exchanging the dearer metal—gold—into the cheaper metal. The result, according to monometallists would be a single standard, based on the cheaper metal. It is a practically universally recognized theory that the cheaper money drives the dearer out of use. From this, the opponents of bimetallism deduce that a double standard is, in practice, an impossibility.

Champions of the bimetallic system have a theory designed to meet this widely held objection. The double standard, they declare, would bring into operation forces that would keep the values of the two metals near the legal ratio. The combination of these forces is called the "compensatory action" of the bimetallic system.

They acknowledge the possibility of fluctuation in the market value of gold and silver in terms of each other. But if silver should fall below the legal ratio, they point out, the increased demand for it would tend to lift its price while the decreased demand for gold would tend to lower the price of the yellow metal. This theory is built on the opinion that the important demand for either metal would be the monetary demand for it, not that demand which arises in the use of the metals for other purposes.

Decimation of Demand

One of the corner stones of the bimetallic theory is that the drop in the price of silver has not been due so much to overproduction of the metal as to decimation of the demand for it. This cutting down of demand is attributed by them to the demonetization of silver. They call to attention the scramble of debtor nations to get rid of their silver in exchange for gold when confronted with the task of paying their gold-standard creditors in yellow metal. To this dumping and devaluation of silver by one-time silver countries, they attribute much of the fall in price and much of the maldistribution of purchasing power in the world today.

However, it is recognized also that silver production is likely to outstrip that of gold in years to come. It has done so throughout history. To legally control silver output would be difficult. Silver is found not only in silver mines. It is a by-product of other metals. About three-quarters of all silver production today is as a by-product of copper, zinc, and lead.

Bimetallists suggest that an international silver pool be established to control, not the production, but the purchase and sale of silver. If silver dropped below a price necessary to keep the double standard operating correctly, the pool could withdraw quantities of the white metal from the market. If the price rose to a point where the legal ratio was upset, the pool could sell. Thus another force would operate to support the "compensatory action" of the dual standard and hold the market values of the metals in proper alignment.

Manifestly the question of bimetallism is not to be answered, nor thoroughly examined, in a short discussion. There are many more arguments for and against it, that must be considered. For instance, monometallists say modern business is based on credit rather than cash. Therefore the monetary demand for metal is overrated by the bimetallists, it is held. And if this monetary demand for metal is much less than the double-standard proponents believe, the forces that might be called into play by the "compensatory action" of that standard would prove comparatively feeble.

Then, too, there is seen by monometallists a more direct path to the solution of the money problem than is offered in bimetallism. The credit and currency foundation upon which business is now conducted can be expanded by a simpler reform than that of adopting a double standard, it is pointed out by some leading authorities. At present, law requires that certain amounts of gold be held by governments as reserves against currency. The legal ratio between these reserves and currency could be altered by legislation. This legislation would provide that governments should hold less metal against a given amount of currency than must now be held. In other words, a greater amount of currency and credit could be made to operate on the gold metal base already in existence.

Those familiar with bimetallism's story may recall the last time the silver question went the way of almost forgotten things. At that time a stream of gold had flowed into the valley of economic doubt, watering the sprouts of prosperity and submerging a crop of theories on economic reform. It is an interesting coincidence that close upon the present move toward a bimetallic standard, signs of an important increase in gold proportion are on the horizon. In 1930 the output of the yellow metal was larger than in any year since 1915.

Whether the demand for bimetallism increases or fades to a whisper once more depends upon the business trend during the next few years. If conditions improve because of renewed confidence and leadership on the part of those from whom leadership is expected this Rip Van Winkle very likely will return to his hills and his slumbers.

Development of business and of gold supply therefore will be watched with interest by both monometallists and bimetallists in the near future. Also, the disposition of governments toward reducing legal reserves of gold held against currency may have important influence on the trend of public sentiment with respect to the double standard proposal.

Bimetallism

ONCE MORE IN THE SPOTLIGHT
The Curtain Rises on the Return of the Economic Rip Van Winkle.

WOODCOCK UPHOLDS DRY ADMINISTRATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition, cleared Mr. M. L. Harney, northwest prohibition administrator, of all charges of laxity and incompetence in the exercise of his duties in a report made here last week. He added that Mr. Harney has his complete confidence.

The investigation of the northwestern prohibition office was brought about as a result of a long series of complaints filed in Washington charging that Mr. Harney devoted all his efforts to capturing the small violators, while the big liquor operators were not being molested in any way.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES CO.

Kentucky Utilities Company reports for the September quarter profit of $549,927 after charges, but before depreciation, compared with $586,841 in the September, 1930, quarter. Twelve months' profit was $1,910,002, compared with $2,316,324 in the previous 12 months.

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Meets Individual Requirements in
BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL TRAINING
CLASSES NOW FORMING
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G St. bet. 11th and 12th
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Outstanding Value in Lovely Winter
COATS
$59.50 to $165
SECOND FLOOR

CENSUS BUREAU LISTS 12,500,000 RADIO RECEIVERS

More Than 50,000,000 Persons Estimated to Be Listening to Programs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — Twelve and a half million radio sets, 50,000,000 listeners.

Take the census bureau's word for the first figure. A number slightly above that will appear in a final report soon to be issued. The second is an estimate described as conservative. It comprises 41 per cent of the country's population.

Statistics as to the number of radio sets in homes have been announced for 45 states and the District of Columbia. The percentage of families having receivers varies in different states, as does the number of persons in each family. The number of sets in the three most populous states—New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois—has not yet been made public.

These three states have more than a quarter of the total radio sets of the country, it is estimated on the basis of returns from near-by states, and more than one-third of the country's total probable listeners.

In the period since the census enumeration, a year and 10 months ago, many more radio sets have been placed in homes and the listening audience thereby considerably increased.

Following are the radio-set totals reported in eastern states and the estimate of the probable number of listeners:

State	Radio Sets	Estimated Listeners
Connecticut	213,821	876,666
Delaware	27,183	108,732
Dist. of Columbia	67,880	264,732
Maine	77,803	311,212
Maryland	156,465	657,153
Massachusetts	590,105	2,478,441
New Hampshire	53,111	207,133
New Jersey	625,639	2,565,120
New York	1,886,208*	7,544,832
Pennsylvania	1,444,704*	5,778,816
Rhode Island	94,594	387,295
Vermont	39,913	159,652
United States	12,563,737	50,186,494

*Estimate.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

William L. Bennett, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Mabel Merrill, New York, N. Y.
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Miss Lucy R. Cook, Detroit, Mich.

SUNDAY

Mrs. A. I. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Mae Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Jean Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Vivian Flamhaft, Wellesley, Mass.
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EAST RIVER DRIVE TO COST $5,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Plans for the construction of the East River Drive along the waterfront between Grand and East Fourteenth streets, Manhattan, and adjoining a public park which will be laid out from Grand to Stanton streets, were approved by the Board of Estimate on Friday. Acquisition of the property and construction of the drive will not exceed in cost $5,000,000, it was said.

The driveway will provide for six lanes of moving traffic, according to a map which Mr. Samuel Levy, borough president, submitted to the Board of Estimate. It will be separated from the marginal street by a parked strip 30 feet wide to be planted with shrubbery and trees so as to screen the commercial activities along the bulkhead line.

ALLEGHANY CRUDE PRICES CUT

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2—A reduction of 15 cents a barrel has been made in crude oil in Bradford and Allegheny fields, producing Pennsylvania grade crude, to $2, effective Nov. 1.

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REVIEW DENIED IN SENTENCE OF RALPH CAPONE

Supreme Court Acts on Virginia Chain Store Tax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court led off with a blow at gangdom today in considering the heavy list of cases before it.

It refused Ralph Capone, the brother of Alphonse, a review of his penitentiary sentence growing out of failure to pay income taxes.

The decision probably will have some bearing on whether Alphonse, waiting in Cook County jail for his attorneys to make up their minds what next legal step they will take, will approach the highest tribunal in an effort to have his own case reviewed.

Several decisions came down as the court waded into its day's work but they were mostly minor in nature.

The court decided to pass upon the tax that Virginia imposses on concerns which maintain distributing houses in the State to move goods to company stores.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company sought to prevent state authorities from collecting the tax which amounted to approximately $6000 for 1931. The chain store lawyers argued the tax discriminated against those who had distributing houses to move merchandise to their own branches.

Among the requests for reviews passed upon were:

Refused: The contest of Th. Goldschmidt, A. G. of Essen, Ruhr, Germany, against the decision of District of Columbia courts permitting the alien property custodian to charge it $10,236 for handling its property seized during the World War.

Refused: The attempt of the Irving Trust Company of New York, as receiver for the Morosco Holding Company, Inc., to test a judgment awarded to the United States for income and excess profits taxes assessed against the Morosco Theatre Company, Inc., for 1919 and 1920.

The court decided that the United States is not required to pay interest on installments due under war risk insurance policies.

NEW YORK STARTS SCHOOL RELIEF FUND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—A tentative budget of $1,000,000 for the School Relief Fund during the coming winter and spring was adopted at a meeting of the school superintendents on Friday.

The fund, which will be raised by monthly contribution pledges from teachers, principals and other employees of the Board of Education in all branches of the school system, will be used to provide food, milk, clothing and other necessaries for children in the public schools whose families are in financial difficulties. The amount subscribed this year is nearly double that which was raised last year, it was said, when $402,000 was distributed.

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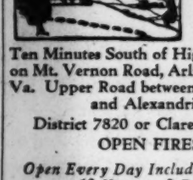
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PEACE GROUP'S NAVAL FIGURES CALLED UNFAIR

(Continued from Page 1)

cating its determination to support national defense, even though economizing on expenditures.

Mr. Adams bases his argument against the Peace Foundation's figures on the ground in part that the latter do not "take into account the many differences resulting from the relative purchasing power of the dollar, such as cost of labor, cost of material, pay of personnel and other factors, all of which reflect unfairly against the United States in comparisons of total expenditures between the United States and foreign powers."

Analyzes Costs

Mr. Adams presents an extended analysis of the comparative costs of navies of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Japan. He concludes that in the fiscal year 1930 the United States actually spent $375,291,828 for its navy, and the British Empire around $349,927,670. And even this, Mr. Adams declares, does not take into account the factors previously mentioned involving the relative purchasing power of the dollar.

As the situation is viewed here, it will have an inevitable repercussion in the coming Congress. The chairmen of the naval committees in both House and Senate, though Republicans, have announced their opposition to naval Administration reduction proposals. Extended hearings are likely to be called, at which naval officials will be asked to testify. Unquestionably Mr. Hoover's opponents would prefer to have the Gardiner matter aired in Congress rather than before a private committee, such as Mr. Hoover proposes.

Mr. Adams's statement reads in part:

My attention has been called to a statement issued for press release by the World Peace Foundation, and subsequently reported in the press, in which the United States is charged with having expended or assigned for use by its navy "$310,527,795 more than the British Navy enjoyed" in the fiscal year 1930. The press release states, among other things, that "our navy (meaning the United States) had the use of $553,378,505, the British of $242,850,711."

The statement is an interpretation by the World Peace Foundation from the Official Journal of the League of Nations, which publication, recently issued, is sold at the World Peace Foundation's office in Boston. The foundation's interpretative statement leaves its readers with the impression that in 1930 the United States expended $553,378,505 on its navy, and that Great Britain's naval expenditures were $242,850,711.

Held Misleading

The explanation offered by the World Peace Foundation, and termed by that organization "a most surprising revelation," is extremely misleading.

A closer analysis reveals that in the fiscal year 1930, the United States expended $375,291,828 for its navy, and the British Empire an amount estimated at $349,927,670. . . .

Such interpretations as that made by the World Peace Foundation would seem to make it necessary to point out the difficulties of estimating from figures the costs of navies of the world. There is no method of arriving at an exact comparison of the relative costs of navies, though we may estimate the ratios on a large scale through an examination of the cost of labor in various countries; not only that labor which goes into the cost of a naval ship's construction but also that which comprises its maintenance and operation.

Conservatively speaking, 90 per cent of the construction cost of a naval ship is returned to the country in labor wages, and on this basis it costs two and two-tenths times as much to build a ship in the United States as it does in Great Britain, three and three-tenths times as much as in Europe, and over five times as much as in Japan.

Labor Plays Big Part

The same element, labor, plays a similar part in the cost of maintenance and operation of navies. Because of the American standard of living, not only is the pay of our enlisted personnel and lower officer grades more than in other navies—in some of which the pay is practically nil, due to the conscript system of enrollment—but also the standard of food, clothing and recreation furnished is correspondingly higher.

A clearer conception of the comparative naval costs of the United States and of other naval powers may be obtained by an examination of diagrams prepared in the Navy Department. Though there are differences in the periods upon which these calculations are based, the department has taken the latest complete reliable data available to governmental authorities and believes that the ratios would vary but slightly if it were humanly possible to reduce the various factors to a common date denominator.

There are these two points to be noticed in examining the department's diagrams:

First, no attempt has been made, even though the resulting contrast would be highly favorable to the United States to take into account the relative purchasing power of the dollar when converting foreign moneys into American dollars. The conversion shown in the diagrams is at average standard exchange for 1930.

Air Forces Omitted

Second, the naval budgets for the air forces of the United Kingdom, France and Italy—all of whom have air forces separate from, but serving with, their navies and armies—are not shown. There is no way of stating exactly the proportional cost of the air forces serving the navies of these three powers.

If we assume, however, that the proportion of military air force serving their navies is the same as the proportion of total military planes serving the American Navy, then we will approach a closer estimate and will add to the cost of the British Navy (less Dominions), as shown in the diagrams, $51,000,000; to the French Navy, $44,000,000, and to the Italian Navy, $20,500,000, increasing substantially thereby their total budgets and costs per capita. . . .

For the American standard of living, we have a comparatively inexpensive naval establishment, and it gives me pleasure to bring this fact to the attention of the American people in order that they may not be misled by confusing statistics, haphazardly interpreted.

Expenditures Compared

The diagrams appended to the statement gave figures on the national income, cost of government, the ratio of naval budgets to national income, and the per capita income, as compared to the per capita cost of the navies. The figures were:

TABLE I

National Income, 1930

United States	$89,419,000,000
United Kingdom	18,390,000,000
Germany	12,000,000,000
France	8,500,000,000
Italy	4,500,000,000
Japan	5,500,000,000

TABLE II

Total Cost of Government, 1927-28 (National, State and Local)

United States	$12,190,000,000
United Kingdom	6,724,000,000
Japan	2,528,000,000

TABLE III

Naval Budgets, 1930-31 (No Deficiency Bills Included Because Data for Other Nations Unobtainable. United States Deficiency Appropriations for Navy, $17,440,000.)

United States	$382,424,000
United Kingdom	*273,000,000
Germany	46,748,000
France	*142,396,000
Italy	*78,798,000
Japan	131,469,000

*Does not include air force.

TABLE IV

Ratio of Naval Budget to National Income

United States	.0043
United Kingdom	*.0148
Germany	.0039
France	*.0167
Italy	*.0175
Japan	.0239

*Does not include air force.

TABLES V AND VI

Nation	Income Per Capita, 1930	Cost of Navy Per Capita, 1930
United States	$760	$3.24
United Kingdom	420	*6.21
Germany	200	.78
France	303	*3.39
Italy	185	*1.84
Japan	87	2.08

*Does not include air force.

'IRON HORSE' FINDS MATCH IN ELECTRICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 — More than 2000 miles of electrified track will be operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the early part of 1933, according to J. V. B. Duer, electrical engineer of the road, who described the electrification development in a lecture delivered before the Franklin Institute, recently.

When the electrification between New York, Philadelphia and Washington is finished the Pennsylvania will operate more miles of electrified trackage than any other road in America, Mr. Duer stated. It will be surpassed in size by only two electric systems, the German State Railways and the Swiss Federal lines.

CREDIT UNIONS URGED TO GUARD WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2—Establishment within all industries of credit unions for the protection of employees against the "loan-shark" evil was urged by Mr. Roy F. Bergengren, of Boston, in addressing the annual convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers here on Oct. 30.

"Credit unions have so amply demonstrated their capacity to protect employees in industry from the exactions of usurous money lenders that a very serious obligation rests on employers of labor to make use of this device which has so amply demonstrated its value."

State-Church Dispute in Italy Settled After Action Unit Rift But Signs of Discord Still Seen

Disagreement Between Mussolini and Vatican Leaves Dictator With Fewer Followers Among Roman Catholic Adherents

FASCIST ITALY—*Fifth of six articles*

By PAUL CREMONA

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Since the settlement of the Roman question in February, 1929, the relations between church and state in Italy have been regulated by a concordat, concluded with the political treaty of which it forms an integral part, and whose object is "to regulate the status of religion and of the (Roman Catholic) Church in Italy." So far as the treaty is concerned, harmony has existed between the Kingdom of Italy and the Vatican City State, and their international relations have been so far correct and even cordial.

On the other hand, there has been much friction over the concordat, and the application of its clauses has given rise to many serious disputes. The conflicts in Roman Catholic and Fascist social philosophy made that inevitable, but surely neither Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, nor the Pope expected that the incidents which were bound to arise over the application of the concordat would ever assume such a grave character. The last dispute, concerning the activities of the Roman Catholic Action Society, nearly caused a diplomatic rift between Italy and the Vatican, and the denunciation of the concordat. This dispute has now been settled, but the agreement reached has by no means removed the underlying factors of the conflict, which continues to keep the Vatican and the Italian Government at loggerheads, and which refers particularly to the education of the young.

The difficulties already experienced have led many people to the conclusion that the concordat régime has been a failure in Italy—as it had been elsewhere—after barely two years of its application. Cavour's formula, "A free church in a free state," still seems to many to be preferable to that adopted by the Duce. From 1870 to 1922, in a régime of liberty, the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope and the Roman Catholics never met the "outrages," the "insults" and the "persecution" of which the Pope complained in his last encyclical; in 50 years no one had ever placed a bomb in St. Peter's.

Expected to Regain Rights

It is evident that in concluding the concordat with Italy the Pope expected he would thereby be able to regain the rights and liberties which the Roman Catholic Church enjoyed before it lost temporal power. He made the mistake of not recognizing that Fascism was "totalitarian," and of not foreseeing the consequences.

On the other hand, Signor Mussolini, as is evidenced by the trend of Italo-Vatican relations during the last nine years, both before and after the Lateran agreements, has sought to restrict the activities of the Roman Catholic Church in the Italian state, or rather to make it dependent upon the state.

"The church is not sovereign in the state, and is not even free," the Duce declared in his speech to Parliament on May 13, 1929. "Its institutions and its members are subject to the general laws of the state and also to the clauses of the concordat. The position may be summed up as follows: the state sovereign in the Kingdom of Italy, the Catholic Church with certain privileges loyally and freely recognized. . . . . ."

It is probable that, in view of the incompatibility of Fascism and Roman Catholic precepts, antagonism, distrust and a veiled hostility will always exist between Fascists and Roman Catholics. The Pope recently attacked Fascism at its very foundation, in a manner so unequivocal, so direct and so deliberate that one is inclined to recognize that here is a conflict of opposing theories essential respectively to the Roman Catholic Church and to Fascism. This condemnation has not been disavowed after the recent settlement.

Split on Education

Upon one cardinal issue—the education of the young—there evidently can be no agreement between the Vatican and the Fascist Government. They both claim rights which cannot be conciliated. Again and again, Signor Mussolini has asserted that the state cannot surrender the education of the young to the Roman Catholic Church. "In this sphere we are intractable," he says. "Education must be in our hands. The children must be educated in our religious faith, but we must integrate this education; we must give these youths the sense of manhood, of power, of conquest; above all, we must inspire them with our faith, with our hopes."

The Pope holds exactly opposite views. "Where we will never be in accord is in anything that seeks to impede, diminish or deny that right which nature and God have given to the family and to the Roman Catholic Church in the field of education. On this point we do not wish to say that we are intractable, because intractability is not a virtue, but that we are only intransigent."

It is evident that the Roman Catholic Church cannot budge from this position and that Fascism would cease to be what it is if it abandoned the fundamentals so frequently and solemnly asserted.

The recent dispute over the activities of the Roman Catholic Action Society has been the most serious controversy between the Vatican and the Italian Government since the conciliation. The fundamental reason for the Fascist animosity against the society is opposition to any organization in Italy which does not depend on the Fascist Party and does not accept the Fascist political theories. Signor Mussolini would certainly have preferred not to have at all such a powerful organization alongside Fascism, but this institution was considered by the Pope to be of such importance to the Roman Catholic Church that he insisted that it should be protected by the concordat.

Allowed Society

Signor Mussolini reluctantly allowed the society to remain in existence in return for a guarantee that its activities would be restricted to the religious field. That the ambition of the society was to penetrate into the fabric of the state is indicated by the proposal, made by the Vatican when the concordat was being negotiated, that the scope of the Roman Catholic Action should be defined "for the affirmation, diffusion, realization and defense of [Roman] Catholic principles in the life of the individual, the family and society."

Under the control of the Vatican the society soon became a most powerful organization. The Fascists became alarmed at its extraordinary progress and discovered that through it the Roman Catholic Church was not only seeking to develop a direct political influence in Italy, but that this influence was of an anti-Fascist character. The ever-increasing interference of the Roman Catholic church in the political affairs of other countries had persuaded the Fascist Government that a similar attempt was being made in Italy, and a press campaign was at once started to unmask this policy.

As to the accusations against the society that it has exercised a political activity contrary to the Fascist régime, many believe them to have been well-founded. Since the Roman Catholic Action, with all its subsidiaries, was the only non-Fascist organization recognized and tolerated in the country, it was natural that it should aspire to work also in the political field.

The society indeed had begun to be the rallying point for all who were disaffected toward the existing régime. Many anti-Fascists and former members of the Popular Party had taken refuge in it, and although the bulk of its members may have been practicing Roman Catholics, there were a great many other people who intended to use the group as an instrument for overthrowing the Fascist dictatorship.

There is no doubt that both the Pope and Signor Mussolini made blunders in the way they handled the dispute, and the settlement which has been reached appears to be to the advantage of the Fascist Government. Signor Mussolini has obtained from the Pope a reassurance that the Roman Catholic Action Society is to be aloof both from politics and trade union matters No one who has ever belonged to any party opposed to the Fascist régime can be appointed a director of the Roman Catholic Action.

The controversy, however, has left behind it traces which will be difficult to remove. It is doubtful whether Signor Mussolini can still count on those Roman Catholics whose support he had won after settling the Roman question. They have now become convinced that in seeking an agreement with the Vatican, Signor Mussolini had only one object, that of strengthening his own political position and of keeping up the Fascist edifice.

Legislative Session Called By Pinchot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 2—The Pennsylvania Legislature will convene in special session on Nov. 9 to adopt a program for the relief of the State's unemployed in response to a call issued by Gov. Gifford Pinchot yesterday.

The Governor will ask the legislators to consider a 15-point program of legislative remedies, including three new tax proposals. His proclamation submitted as among the chief aims of the session the setting up of a State Commission on Unemployment Relief with power to accept and distribute contributions of money and to coördinate the work of city and county relief organizations.

It further provides for a constitutional amendment permitting the State to issue "prosperity bonds," the money from which would be used in making jobs for the jobless and legislation permitting cities, counties, boroughs, townships and poor districts to levy taxes for unemployment relief and giving local authorities the power to postpone tax sales during the present emergency.

B. & O. 'WHITE COLLAR' PAY CUT 10 PER CENT

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2 (AP)—All monthly rated employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad earning $300 a month or more were given a 10 per cent wage reduction in an order made effective Saturday by Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the road.

The wage cut affected all employees not operating under the railroad labor law, and did not take in engineers, trainmen and others operating on a daily wage basis. Mr. Willard's office made plain that the cut affected primarily the officers and "white-collar" workers of the road.

Southern Authors Regret Reduction Of Literary Pages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2—Speakers at the final conference of the meeting of about 30 representative writers from 10 southern states held at the University of Virginia, Friday and Saturday, were Mr. John Peale Bishop of New York, Mr. James Boyd of Southern Pines, Mr. Paul Green, Mr. Donald Davidson of Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Frank Stringfellow Barr, professor of history at the University of Virginia and editor of the Virginia Quarterly Review, and Mr. Cale Young Rice of Kentucky.

The problem before the southern writer, in the opinion of Mr. Bishop, is that his work should fall into the ancestor workshop. "We should keep building on what has been good, but not say that we are going to revive the life of our ancestors," he said.

Answering attacks on the machine age and industrialization of the South, Mr. Green asserted that the next great literature of southern people must come out of civilization.

While no formal resolution was adopted to that effect, regret was expressed that many of the great newspapers of the country outside of New York had cut down their literary pages — a misfortune for American letters and American readers. The result has been a lack of critical opinion from the country at large, it was said.

MINORCAS WIN TITLE

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—Three black Minorcas, owned by George O. Carson, Worcester, Mass., were awarded the title, "Best All-American Trio," at the New Jersey State Poultry Show yesterday. A black Cochin hen, owned by Harry Sterling, Langhorn, Penna., won the title, "Midget Missamerica," in the bantam class.

Business Stability Urged by Couzens

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Industrial leaders were told last night by Senator James Couzens (R.), Michigan, to stablize industry or prepare for government intervention.

"If these supermen of business," said Senator Couzens in a radio address, "will have business sense enough to understand conditions, and be interested in remedying them, we may look to the future with confidence.

"Several hundred small and medium-sized industries have devised ways and means to stabilize their production or the income of their workers, because they have had the will to do so. Others must, or the Government will be required to engage in activities that heretofore have been unthought of."

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PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
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At leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns
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Convenient to Second Church of Christ, Scientist . . . the EMPIRE is close to everything else of importance but out of the "noise and bustle" district.
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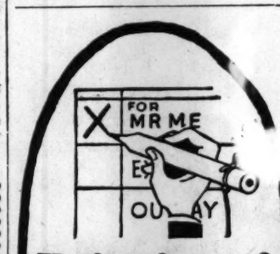

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How about casting a vote for yourself? Aren't you a candidate for the next big opportunity that comes along? How can you grab it unless you have a little money in the bank to see it through?
"V" stands for "Vote", but it also stands for the "five spot" that a lot of folks deposit in this safe old bank each and every payday! You?
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WHAT CHARM there is to a smile that reveals gleaming teeth. Such beauty deserves the best care. The teeth should be cleaned thoroughly—not only the surface but the tiny crevices that elude the toothbrush.
You can depend on Squibb's Dental Cream for *thorough* cleanliness. First it cleans the surface, then it penetrates and protects the row of crevices along the edge where teeth and gums meet.
Squibb's is pleasantly flavored. Refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. Buy it at any drug store.
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Genuine Alaska
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Sealskin Coats
made-to-your-measure

$265
The last fur auction until April 1932 was held in St. Louis October 19, 1931.
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The Wanamaker fur expert was there . . . he bought . . . at amazingly low prices, these fine sealskins.
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The bundles are in New York today . . . each bundle represents a perfectly matched coat . . . you may choose your own bundle . . . heavy, medium or light skins . . . and have *your* coat made to *your* measure . . . within 5 days the coat will be ready.
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The sealskins are dyed black or logwood brown . . . rich, evenly dyed shades . . . the models are those of Winter, 1931 . . . and if your size is up to 44 . . . the price is only $265.
You may choose them from any model in our made-up stock of fine fur coats —
"The great Couturiers of Paris have enthusiastically adapted our Alaska Sealskins to the present mode, with the result that it is now an outstanding fur of fashion in America, as well as Paris. Its supple draping leather and beautiful dye make it a most attractive and becoming fur. At present low prices it is the best fur value in the world . . ."
. . . From a letter sent to Wanamaker's by Colonel P. B. Fouke, who conducts U. S. Government auctions of Alaska sealskins.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FEW TEAMS NOW IN SELECT LIST

Harvard, Syracuse, Cornell, Penn, and Fordham Stay Undefeated

This is the sixth of a series of reviews on the big eastern college football contests of 1931 which will appear weekly. Reviews of the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, the Southwest Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Scanning the season's records of the major football teams of the East today the fan finds his list of undefeated elevens dwindled from eight to five as a result of the games last Saturday. Cornell, Fordham, Harvard, Syracuse and Pennsylvania continue without defeat, although Fordham has been tied. Brown, Columbia and New York University faltered and fell from the select list.

So startling and surprising were many of Saturday's scores that it hardly seems possible that the coming week-ends will be able to match them. When will two major teams equal the spectacular performance of Yale and Dartmouth—a 33-to-33 tie? How much more unlooked for upsets could occur than those in which Oregon defeated New York University, 14 to 6, and Holy Cross crushed undefeated Brown, 33 to 0? When Cornell defeated Columbia, 13 to 0, they probably played the last game wherein two undefeated eastern teams will meet, for the only other prospect involves Cornell and Pennsylvania later, but in the meantime Penn must face an obstacle at South Bend, Ind.—Notre Dame—Saturday, and is expected to be dropped from the unbeaten list at that time.

Forgetting the undefeated idea in favor of good football games, take a look at this coming Saturday's games, headed by the above mentioned Penn-Notre Dame contest; Harvard plays the courageous Dartmouth team, Carnegie Tech and Pittsburgh get together in an annual clash, Georgia leaves the Southen Conference temporarily to play N. Y. U. at New York, and Ohio Wesleyan visits Providence to meet Brown. There are other promising conflicts, but these head the schedule, and fireworks are possible.

Great Game in Bowl

The huge Yale Bowl never harbored such a wild, spectacular football game as that in which the Eli found itself tied 33 to 33 after leading 33 to 10 early in the third period. Oddly enough the Bowl was only half filled but could the result have been hinted at, its capacity would not have been half large enough. It was a contest in which spectators were emotionally aroused time and again and the coaches, intent upon the technical side of football, nearly frantic at the way those boys played. Defenses opened wide and offenses went places. Long runs and forward passes created havoc. A few words cannot begin to sum up this game. It was a great and thrilling spectacle, but not good, sound football. Although many starred, Albie Booth of Yale and "Wild Bill" McCall and Bill Morton of the Green, furnished the spectacular high lights. It was Dartmouth's fifteenth attempt to win a game from Yale.

In contrast to the Yale-Dartmouth affair were the hard-played, close contests marked with football as it should be played exhibited in the Oregon-N. Y. U and Cornell-Columbia games. The Oregonians set back the hopes of the Violets for their trip to California later in the season by defeating them 14 to 6. The Easterners were rated the favorite because of the mediocre success of the westerners in earlier games plus their handicap of a trip across the continent. Perhaps the New Yorkers underrated their opponents too much or rated themselves too highly, but they found a hard-charging western line too much were behind 7 to 0 early in the first period and only partly made up the deficit in the third to score six points. Oregon again crossed the Violet goal line in the fourth quarter to make it 14 to 6.

The advertised stars, Bart Viviano of Cornell and Ralph Hewitt of Columbia, found themselves overshadowed by Johnny Ferraro, Cornell fullback, throughout the Cornell victory, 13 to 0, against Columbia at Ithaca. Columbia defeated Cornell last year and was seeking a second major victory in a season, but was generally outplayed. Columbia used only 15 players and Cornell only 14 and the latter did not substitute until the last five minutes. Ferraro scored the first touchdown in the opening period and threw the forward that brought about the second in the next period. Columbia's line played brilliant football in the second half, repulsing the Red and White on five distinct occasions.

Brown Eleven Is Routed

A well-coached Brown eleven was completely routed at Worcester by Holy Cross, 33 to 0. The Bruins had won five straight games including one against Princeton, and Holy Cross was seeking its first victory against the Brunonians, but hardly hoped to gain one so impressively. A record-breaking attendance of 18,000 viewed the game. From early in the first period, when Murray intercepted a Brown forward and raced 70 yards to a touchdown, the Worcester aggregation held the upper hand and Brown became disorganized.

Michigan, "Big Ten" representative, had little trouble whipping an often defeated Princeton eleven at Princeton, 21 to 0, while Syracuse went out to East Lansing and sponsored the cause of the East by defeating Michigan State, 15 to 0, in the rain. Notre Dame ran its total of straight victories to 24 by defeating Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh, 19 to 0, with the easterners doing well to hold the Ramblers scoreless in the second half. West Point and Colgate also won intersectional affairs, defeating Colorado and Mississippi, respectively, by scores of 27 to 0.

Other games involving eastern teams found Pittsburgh routing Penn State, 41 to 0; Pennsylvania eking out a 3-to-0 win from a long-time rival, Lafayette, Harvard using its second and third teams to defeat Virginia, 19 to 0; Annapolis being held scoreless by West Virginia Wesleyan, and Fordham besting West Liberty, 33 to 0.

Among the small colleges Maine practically clinched the state championship by defeating Colby, 19 to 7. In the other state game Bates beat Bowdoin, 30 to 0. Boston University scored its first victory of the season defeating Rhode Island, 25 to 7, and Massachusetts State maintained its undefeated record with the high-scoring Lou Bush featuring by defeating Amherst, 13 to 12. Williams ran into a snag with Union and tied 7 to 7, Tufts could not match the strength of New Hampshire and lost 9 to 0 and Wesleyan defeated Trinity, 13 to 0.

HOCKEY TEAM TO TOUR EUROPE

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 (AP)—An all-star hockey team drawn from the Ottawa Senior Hockey Association will make a European tour this winter, playing games in Paris, Berlin, Prague, Vienna and several Swiss cities, Cecil Duncan, league secretary, announced Saturday. The team will leave Nov. 26 and return Jan. 22.

EVERTON ON ITS WAY TO TITLE

Holds Lead in the First Division With Three Clear Points

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Everton	10	0	3	44	22	20
West Bromwich A	7	3	4	26	13	17
The Arsenal	6	5	2	27	17	17
Huddersfield T	7	3	3	23	17	17
Sheffield United	7	2	4	24	16	16
Sheffield Wednesday	7	2	4	37	30	16
Middlesbrough	7	2	4	27	22	16
Aston Villa	6	2	3	30	16	14
Liverpool	6	2	5	26	23	14
Leicester City	6	2	5	26	23	14
Birmingham	5	4	4	22	21	14
Second Division						
Leeds United	9	2	2	24	8	20
Plymouth Argyle	8	3	2	29	17	19
Bradford	8	2	3	26	14	18
Bury	8	2	3	29	16	18
Stoke City	8	1	4	25	13	17
Wolverhampton W	7	2	3	29	14	16
Notts Forest	7	2	4	27	23	16
Millwall Athletic	6	2	5	25	19	14
Oldham Athletic	5	3	5	22	21	13
Burnley	5	3	4	18	18	13
Southampton	6	1	6	24	26	13
THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION						
Gateshead	9	1	2	31	12	29
Southport	8	3	3	21	15	19
Lincoln City	9	0	2	26	9	18
York City	8	2	3	23	22	18
Wrexham	6	5	2	24	16	17
Darlington	6	3	3	20	15	15
Chester	5	5	3	21	21	15
Tranmere Rovers	6	1	6	33	19	13
Accrington Stanley	6	1	5	28	29	13
Barrow	5	1	6	19	20	13
Stockport	4	4	5	15	12	12
THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION						
Southend United	8	5	0	26	10	21
Brentford	9	2	2	27	14	20
Fulham	8	2	3	43	22	18
Watford	8	2	3	36	23	18
Crystal Palace	6	5	2	27	18	17
Exeter City	7	2	5	33	28	16
Brighton and Hove Albion	6	4	4	18	17	16
Luton Town	7	1	6	24	19	15
Coventry City	6	3	4	30	26	15
Bournemouth	6	2	5	25	26	14
Norwich City	5	4	4	17	16	14
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Motherwell	12	4	1	56	18	28
Glasgow Rangers	12	2	2	48	16	26
Glasgow Celtic	8	7	1	45	22	23
Aberdeen	10	3	4	32	22	23
Kilmarnock	9	4	4	31	23	22
St. Mirren	10	1	6	32	23	21
Third Lanark	9	2	5	38	37	20
Clyde	6	5	5	23	23	17
Heart of Midlothian	7	2	6	43	29	16
Cowdenbeath	6	4	7	31	41	16
Second Division						
East Stirling	11	2	2	39	19	24
Stenhousemuir	9	3	2	41	25	21
St. Johnstone	9	2	4	36	25	20
Forfar Athletic	8	4	3	29	22	20
Bo'ness	9	2	4	29	26	20
Hibernian	7	4	4	33	19	18
Raith Rovers	8	2	5	40	29	18
St. Bernards	7	3	5	34	26	17
East Fife	7	2	6	43	29	16
Queen of South	7	1	7	40	35	15
IRISH LEAGUE						
Linfield	9	2	0	37	12	20
Glentoran	8	1	2	40	23	17
Belfast Celtic	6	4	1	21	7	16
Derry City	6	4	1	26	11	16
Distillery	5	3	3	31	30	13
Cliftonville	5	2	4	23	22	12

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 2—Everton, the team which gained promotion to the first division of the English Association Football League after experiencing only one season in the second, has now established a considerable lead at the head of the premier division with a margin of three clear points in front of West Bromwich Albion, The Arsenal, and Huddersfield Town, its three nearest rivals. Everton's present form justifies its supporters' confidence that it will win the league championship for the third time. Everton's previous successes were in the seasons of 1890-91 and 1927-28.

Saturday, playing on its own ground, Everton had the distinction of claiming the highest aggregate of the day for, with eight goals against Newcastle United's solitary one, Everton's total in the "goals for" column is now greater than any other English League club.

The "classic" meeting between The Arsenal and Aston Villa ended in a draw, each side scoring once. This game, played on the Londoners' ground, attracted 60,000.

In the second division, Bury, which last week shared the lead with Leeds United, was surprisingly beaten by Chesterfield. Leeds with a win over Stoke City, went to the head of affairs.

In the third division, southern section, Southend United remains undefeated, and commands a narrow lead over Brentford.

There has been a strange occurrence in the third division, northern section, where some teams now have fewer points than in last week's standing, despite victory Saturday. This Lancashire team, hard hit by from the league of Wigan Borough. This aLncashire team, hard hit by trade depression, has been receiving very little support, and the gates dwindled to mere hundreds. Following its resignation, the management committee of the football league decided to delete all results recorded for and against Wigan, and consequently Lincoln City players, which have met the Lancastrians twice, were deprived of four points. Several other teams also had the misfortune to lose points, and considerable reshuffling had to be done. Southport was at the top after this reorganization, but Saturday it could only manage to draw with Barrow, and Gateshead, which defeated Rochdale, now shares the leading position.

Lincoln City, undaunted by its unexpected loss, scored a 4-to-2 win over Tranmere Rovers and occupies third place with 16 points—one point behind the leaders, with a game in hand.

Across the border in Scotland, Glasgow Rangers have decreased Motherwell's lead in the first division and East Stirling continues to lead division two.

In the Irish League, Linfield remains the pacemaker to the champions Glentoran, and the former, while maintaining its unbeaten record, have only dropped two points in 11 engagements.

ARDSLEY SCORES CLEAN SWEEP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The Westchester group of the Metropolitan Class B team squash racquets championship started their play yesterday with two matches and one default recorded. The Country Club of Ardsley, borrowing several prominent squash tennis players, headed by Rowland B. Haines, former United States champion, sprang a surprise on the team of Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Tarrytown, scoring a clean seep, 5—0, over the home club. Another newcomer into the league, the Round Hill Club of Greenwich, was almost as successful, winning four out of its five matches from the Greenwich Country Club team. The third winner was the Field Club of Greenwich, which took its match when the representatives of the Apawamis Club of Rye failed to appear.

NEWPORT COUNTY EXPELLED

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Newport County Soccer team has been expelled from the English Football Association cup competition, the board of the association announced today, for running on lottery on its games. Newport County played in the southern section of the third division of the English League last year, but was dropped because of its weak showing this season.

Eastern Football Scores

HARVARD		YALE	
28 Bates	0	19-Maine	0
29-N. Hampshire	0	7-Georgia	26
14-West Point	13	27-Chicago	0
35-Texas	7	6-West Point	6
19-Virginia	0	33-Dartmouth	33
135	20	92	65
PRINCETON		ANNAPOLIS	
27-Amherst	0	13-Will. & Mary	6
7-Brown	19	0-Maryland	6
0-Cornell	33	12-Delaware	7
0-Annapolis	15	15-Princeton	0
0-Michigan	21	0-W. V. Wes.	0
34	88	40	19
COLUMBIA		DARTMOUTH	
61-Middlebury	0	56-Norwich	6
51-Union	0	61-Buffalo	0
37-Wesleyan	0	14-Holy Cross	7
19-Dartmouth	6	6-Columbia	19
19-Williams	0	20-Lebanon	6
0-Cornell	13	33-Yale	33
187	19	190	71
WEST POINT		COLGATE	
60-Ohio North'n.	0	40-Niagara	0
67-Knox	6	45-St. Lawrence	0
20-Michigan S.	7	16-Lafayette	0
13-Harvard	14	33-Manhattan	0
6-Yale	6	0-N. Y. U.	13
27-Colorado	0	27-Mississippi	0
193	33	161	13
CORNELL		SYRACUSE	
48-Clarkson	0	46-St. Lawrence	6
27-Niagara	6	42-Hobart	0
27-Richmond	0	46-Ohio Wesle	7
33-Princeton	0	33-Florida	12
13-Columbia	0	7-Penn State	0
		15-Mich. State	0
178	6	198	38
PITTSBURGH		NEW YORK	
61-Miami (O.)	0	65-Hobart	0
20-Iowa	0	54-W V Wes.	0
34-W Virginia	0	34-Georgetown	0
32-Western Res.	0	27-Rutgers	7
12-Notre Dame	25	13-Colgate	0
41-Penn State	6	6-Oregon	14
200	31	199	21
BROWN		WASH. & JEFF.	
22-Colby	0	14-W. V Wes.	0
18-R. I. State	0	10-Carnegie T.	7
19-Princeton	7	19-Marshall	0
38-Tufts	12	13-Wes Maryland	12
33-Lehigh	0	0-Lafayette	21
0-Holy Cross	33	3-Temple	6
130	52	59	46
CARNEGIE TECH.		PENNSYLVANIA	
25-Buffalo	0	32-Swarthmore	7
7-W. & J.	10	14-Frank. & M.	0
13-Georgia Tech	0	32-Lehigh	0
6-Purdue	13	27-Wisconsin	13
0-Notre Dame	19	3-Lafayette	0
51	42	108	20

TOURISTS WIN 16 GOALS TO 0

All-Scottish Field Hockey Stars Defeat N. Y. F. H. A. Representatives

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—A large crowd at the Riverdale Country Day School field, Saturday, saw the All-Scottish women's field hockey players defeat a team representing the New York Field Hockey Association, 16 goals to 0. This was the fifth victory in six starts for the tourists, who dropped their opening match in Philadelphia by a single goal (4 to 3).

The overseas visitors allowed New York only four chances to score, twice in each half. New York advanced the ball into the All-Scottish territory on the face-off, but the advantage was short-lived, the Scottish ladies recovering almost immediately. Miss Doris Morison-Inches, right wing for the victors, scored the first goal of the match, which was the result of a coördinated passing attack. The first goal came after four minutes of play, and two minutes later Miss Kathleen Adam scored a goal on a pass from Miss Morison-Inches.

At this stage of the game the tourists were continually threatening, and it was only the sterling work of Miss Alice Willey at goal and Miss Evelyn Suits at right fullback that prevented a score. A moment later Miss Adam drew the goalie out of position and put the ball between the posts. The Misses Scott and McKerrow brought the total to five with a pair of brilliant shots from the 20-yard line.

Miss Virginia Bourquardez of the home team shot one at the goalie, who knocked it out of bounds.

The New Yorkers received a corner and again failed to score after a scrimmage in front of the goal. This was the last scoring opportunity for New York in the first half, for the visitors staged an attack which netted them five more goals.

In the last half, the losers tightened their defense and limited the All-Scottish team to six goals. Miss Bernice Ulman, New York left wing, dribbled the length of the field, only to miss a tally by inches.

The tourists went on another scoring spree and ran up a total of six points before the last whistle. Miss Scott and Miss Adam played a spectacular game for the winners, the former making six points and the latter five. The summary:

ALL-SCOTTISH	NEW YORK
Miss Merrison, lw	rw, Miss McGovern
Miss Scott, li	ri, Miss McAghon
Miss Adam, cf	cf, Miss Bourquadez
Miss McKerrow, ri	li, Miss Reilly
Miss Morison-Inches, rw	lw, Miss Ulman
Miss Pentland, lhb	rhb, Miss Silleck
Miss Park, chb	chb, Miss Von Brecht
Miss Yule, rhb	lhb, Miss Sherwood
Miss Oliver, lf	rf, Miss Suits
Miss Butters, rf	lf, Miss Meissner
Miss Cleland, g	g, Miss Willey

Score—All-Scottish 16, New York 0. Goals—Miss Scott 6, Miss Adam 5, Miss McKerrow 4, Miss Morrison-Inches, for All-Scottish. Umpires—Miss Scougal, Scotland; Miss Frasier, New York. Time—Two 30m. periods.

BALMY BEACH WINS RUGBY GROUP TITLE

INTERPROVINCIAL RUGBY UNION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Montreal	4	0	0	96	37	8
Hamilton	2	0	2	42	44	4
Argonauts	2	0	2	49	56	4
Ottawa	0	0	4	23	73	0
ONTARIO—EASTERN SECTION						
Balmy Beach	3	0	1	52	4	6
Toronto Univ.	1	0	2	14	36	2
Kitchener	1	0	2	14	40	2
WESTERN SECTION						
Sarnia	2	1	0	35	10	5
Hamilton	1	1	2	25	49	3
Windsor	1	0	2	31	33	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 2—The races in two of the senior Rugby unions in eastern Canada were reduced to four teams as a result of Saturday's games. In the Interprovincial Montreal A. A. A. practically clinched the title when it defeated Hamilton in the latter city by 23 to 14. Toronto Argonauts defeated Ottawa 24 to 7. Balmy Beach, 1930 Canadian champions, won their group title in the Ontario Union by defeating University of Toronto 22 to 1 and Sarnia won the other group title by a 13-to-3 win over Hamilton.

POOL, MINUS EIGHT, WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Nov. 2—John Lawrence Pool 2d of the Harvard Club performed one of the greatest feats of his career as a squash recquets player over the week-end, when he dashed through the field for the annual handicap tourney of the Nassau Country Club, carrying an impost of minus eight, to win from players whose handicaps ran well above scratch. Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, also at minus 8, was put out of the tourney on Saturday by Ralph A. Powers, also of the Harvard Club, who was set at 2. The latter failed to stop Pool in the final yesterday, however, as the United States champion increased his speed as the play proceeded. The score of the final was 15—11, 9—15, 15—6, 15—6.

$10,000 OPEN AT CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Nov. 2 (AP)—The city of Coral Gables and the Miami Biltmore-Roney Plaza Hotel interests Saturday night stepped into the breach left by cancellation of the $15,000 La Gorce open golf tournament with the announcement of a Coral Gables-Miami Biltmore open tournament carrying a $10,000 purse, to be held March 18, 19 and 20. The $10,000 open, carrying prize money equal to the Los Angeles open, will stand even with the western event as the highest money tournament in the United States. The same dates of play were announced for the La Gorce open before it was canceled this week.

SOUTH AFRICANS IN A SCORELESS TIE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Scotland, Nov. 2—The South African Rugby football team, now touring Great Britain, received a check in its all-conquering campaign when its ninth fixture of the tour against a team representing the south of Scotland here Saturday ended without either side registering a single point. The "Springboks" have won the previous eight matches with fair margin to spare and it must have come as a considerable surprise to the critics to find the Scottish borderers prove equal in a match to the heavy, fleet-footed tourists.

Border Rugby football is generally inclined to be rugged, rather than scientific, and, for that reason, the Springboks made five changes from the side that defeated Glasgow earlier in the week with a view of strengthening the team. But the Scotsmen, with six internationals in their pack, were able to keep the tourists well in hand.

The South Africans made frequent attacks, but spoiling tactics by the Scots defenders averted any danger that threatened and in the closing stages of the game the Springboks received some anxious moments when determined raids by the borderers were only just frustrated. Credit must be given to the South of Scotland team for being the first combination to prevent the South Africans scoring.

ALL-IRELAND TEAM WINS 17-4

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Tipperary All-Ireland hurling team defeated a picked New York team 17 to 4 yesterday to conclude a successful American invasion, in which it won every game it played. All-Ireland previously had beaten New York twice and its victory yesterday gave the invaders the Mayor Walker trophy. Michael Cronin, center forward, led the visitors scoring with a goal and a point shot. In a Gaelic football game which preceded the Tipperary-New York battle, Longford defeated Kerry, 9 to 2.

White Sox Outfielder Leading American League Pinch Hitter

J. Smead Jolley of Chicago Club Made 13 Hits in 27 Times at Bat in the Pinch During 1931—Rothrock Second, G. Walker Third

J. Smead Jolley of the Chicago White Sox, out of the game most all of the 1931 season, led the American League pinch hitters during the last campaign with 13 hits in 27 times at bat for an average of .481. The big left-hand hitter also drove in 13 runs, which is more than were batted in by all the pinch hitters of either Washington, New York, St. Louis, Detroit or Philadelphia. Jolley, who included four doubles, a triple and a home run among his pinch batting efforts, drove in runs in 11 games.

Big Falk, who made 14 hits as a pinch hitter in 1930, came through with 13 in '31 but was 41 times at bat. Jack Rothrock of Boston, however, was the runner-up to Jolley with nine hits in 19 times at bat. Dave Harris of Washington, the leader of 1930, was fourth in '31, while Bob Fothergill, the 1929 pinch hitting champion, had a mark of .267 this year.

Two pinch batters hit for four bases with the bases filled. They were Jimmy Foxx and Dib Williams, both of the Athletics. Other pinch hitters who were directly responsible for victories were Jamieson of Cleveland, Glenn Myatt, also of the Indians, Mark Koenig of Detroit, Mel Simons of the White Sox, Phil Todt of Philadelphia and Sammy Byrd of the Yankees, Jolley and Falk. Tony Lazzeri is another to get special mention, as his five pinch hits were for 12 bases.

Two second division clubs, Boston and Chicago, set the pace in pinch batting in 1931, Boston being the only club to have a mark better than .300. The White Sox fell but one point short of that figure. The Sox used the most pinch hitters, scored the most runs, made the most hits, drove in the most runs and drew the most passes. Being in last place or close to it all season, it was but natural the pinch batters would get plenty of opportunities. On the other hand, the champion Athletics called on only 49 pinch hitters during the campaign. Four of them walked and the other 45 made nine hits for an average of .200.

TEAM PINCH BATTING—1931

Clubs	AB	R	H	2	3	4	BB	RBI	Pct.
Boston	121	16	37	5	1	1	13	7	.306
Chicago	144	18	43	10	3	2	21	26	.299
Washington	79	9	22	2	0	0	9	10	.279
Cleveland	104	8	29	4	2	1	14	15	.278
New York	79	7	21	7	1	1	8	11	.266
St. Louis	88	7	18	3	0	1	12	4	.205
Detroit	94	10	19	6	1	0	15	10	.202
Philadelphia	45	9	9	1	1	2	4	10	.200
Totals	754	84	198	38	7	6	96	93	.262

BUSIEST PINCH BATTERS FOR 1931
(Those Who Substituted Ten Times or More)

Player and club	AB	R	H	2	3	4	BB	RBI	Pct.
Jolley, Chicago	27	3	13	4	1	1	2	13	.481
Rothrock, Boston	19	4	9	3	0	0	1	1	.474
G. Walker, Detroit	9	2	4	1	0	0	2	3	.444
D. Harris, Washington	13	1	5	2	0	0	3	3	.385
Van Camp, Boston	16	3	6	1	0	0	4	0	.375
Jamieson, Cleveland	19	1	7	0	1	0	2	4	.368
Koenig, Detroit	12	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	.333
Myatt, Cleveland	9	1	3	0	0	0	2	3	.333
Falk, Cleveland	41	5	13	3	0	1	4	5	.317
Watwood, Chicago	14	4	4	1	0	0	5	1	.286
Jenkins, St. Louis	21	3	6	0	0	1	1	4	.286
Winsett, Boston	31	3	11	0	0	1	3	3	.275
Pickering, Boston	11	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	.273
Fothergill, Chicago	31	2	8	0	0	0	3	2	.267
Hargrave, Washington	15	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	.267
Byrd, New York	24	3	6	1	0	0	3	2	.250
Judge, Washington	18	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	.222
Appling, Chicago	11	3	2	0	0	1	6	2	.182
Stanton, St. Louis	11	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	.182
Bottencourt, St. Louis	12	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	.167
H. Walker, Detroit	12	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	.167
Uhle, Detroit	20	0	3	1	0	0	3	4	.150
Morgan, Cleveland	10	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	.100
Seeds, Cleveland	10	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	.100
Hoag, New York	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	.100
Gehringer, Detroit	12	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	.083

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QUEEN'S HOLDS RUGBY POSITION

Comes From Behind to Defeat McGill as Western Ontario Triumphs

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDING

College	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	Pts
Queen's	3	1	0	25	18	7
Western Ontario	3	0	1	26	17	6
McGill	1	1	2	24	27	3
Toronto	0	0	4	14	27	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 2—A strong attack in the third and fourth quarters, which produced a placement kick by Gilmore and two singles by Carter, enabled Queen's University, Canadian intercollegiate champion, to come from behind and defeat McGill, 5 to 4, here on Saturday. The result keeps Queen's at the top of the standing and definitely eliminates McGill from the contention.

After a scoreless first period McGill scored four points in the second on a placement and a rouge, both by Doherty, but Queen's evened the score in the third, and scored the winning point in the last period. McGill used the forward pass on many occasions, but the Queen's defense against the play resuted in eight being intercepted and only five completed. The summary;

QUEEN'S		McGILL
Ralph, Hallett, lo	ro	Griffiths, Fyshe
Hamlin, lm	rm	Freeman, Harvey
Walker, Kustiuk, H	ri	Pierce, McGillivray
Simmonds, s	s	Halpenny
Stanyar, Murphy, ri	li	Garcelon
Stuart, rm	lm	Kenney
Dediana, Fitton, ro	lo	Newton, Sangster
Caldwell, qb	qb	Krukowski
Gilmore, lhb	rhb	Hammond, Smythe
Carter, chb	chb	Doherty
McKelvey, Elliott, rhb	lhb	Olker, Talpis
Reist, fw	fw	Young

Score—Queen's 5, McGill 4. Placements—Gilmore for Queen's, Doherty for McGill. Rouges—Carter 2 for Queen's, Doherty for McGill. Referee—H. Foster, Montreal. Umpire—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Head linesman—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 2—Toronto University adopted another style of play for its game against University of Western Ontario here on Saturday in an effort to break its string of defeats, and instead of depending upon Jack Sinclair's kicking for single points it staged end runs and threw forward passes in a search for touchdowns, but it sustained its fourth successive reverse of the season, losing, 10 to 2. Western is in second place, one point behind Queen's, who play here next Saturday.

Toronto had the better of the play in the first period, scoring a safety touch, but the locals scored a touchdown in each of the second and fourth periods, both when the visitors erred on extension runs. On the first a poor pass behind the Toronto line enabled Thompson to fall on the ball, while in the third McKay intercepted a lateral pass and ran 65 yards for major points. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO		TORONTO
McLachlan, Thompson, lo	ro	J. Keith, Crocker
Tweedie, lm	lm	Dewar, Witzel
Quigley, Stull, ll	ri	Henderson
McDermott, s	s	G. Keith
Veroni, Gugino, rl	ll	Galloway
Valeroite, Young, rm	rm	Laing, Rogers
McKay, Bell, To	lo	Bennett, Reynolds
Ward, qb	qb	Twaites
Kennedy, lhb	rhb	Richardson, Arnup
Paterson, chb	chb	Jack Sinclair
Brown, Schnarr, rhb	lhb	Fitzpatrick
Bryant, Duncan, fw	fw	Ferguson, Snider, Jim Sinclair

Score—Western Ontario 10, Toronto 2. Touchdowns—Thompson and McKay for Western Ontario. Safety touch—Kennedy. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—T. Barton, Montreal. Headlinesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

SCOTLAND VICTOR OVER WALES, 3 TO 2

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Scotland	2	0	6	3	4
England	1	0	6	2	2
Wales	0	1	2	3	0
Ireland	0	2	3	9	0

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WREXHAM, Wales, Nov. 2—Greater speed and superior teamwork enabled Scotland to defeat Wales here Saturday by the odd goal in five in the third "full" international Association football match of the 1931-32 season. The home team players commenced attacking from the kick-off and after 12 minutes of play Wales was awarded a penalty kick owing to a Scottish defender fouling an opponent. E. Curtis, Welsh outside left, was the unfortunate player to be fouled, but he had consolation when he took the kick and beat the Scottish goalkeeper with a well-placed shot. Unaffected by this early setback, the Scotsmen settled down to real teamwork and when half time was reached they had taken the lead through a goal each from J. Stevenson and R. Thomson.

On the resumption both teams were in a lively mood and play was confined mostly to midfield. Following a misunderstanding on the part of the Welsh defenders, John McGrory, Scotland's center forward, went right through to put the visitors further ahead. Alan Morton, Glasgow Rangers' famous veteran outside left, was always impressive for Scotland and his accuracy in placing centers gave the Welsh goalkeeper a good deal to think about.

Toward the end of the game the Welshmen were able to reduce the lead through the agency of Edward O'Callaghan, who stepping up to a pass from Curtis, drove the ball hard into the net.

This game was the fifty-second occasion that the two countries have met, and of this series Scotland has now won 35, Wales 6, the remaining 11 ending with the score even. The summary:

SCOTLAND		WALES
Morton, lw	rw	P. H. Griffiths
McPhail, il	ir	O'Callaghan
McGrory, c	c	Glover
Stevenson, ir	il	Robbins
Thomson, rw	lw	Curtis
Brown, lhb	rhb	Edwards
Meiklejohn, chb	chb	T. P. Griffiths
Massie, rhb	lhb	Lawrence
McAuley, lb	rb	Richards
Blair, rb	lb	Lumberg
Harkness, g	g	Gray

Score—Scotland 3, Wales 2. Scorers—Stevenson, Thomson, McGrory for Scotland; Curtis, O'Callaghan for Wales. Time—Two 45m. periods.

SISLER MAY PLAY ON COAST

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2 (AP)—George H. Sisler, one time St. Louis Brown first baseman and coholder with Ty Cobb of the American League batting record of .420, may be a member of the Los Angeles baseball team next season, officials of the local club revealed today. They said Sisler had sent word his services would be available. Sisler spent last year with Rochester, champion of the International League.

BRAZIL VS. CHILE

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP)—Brazil was pitted against Chile in the opening match of the 1932 Davis Cup tennis play Saturday as the draw for the South American zone competition was made. The winner will oppose Paraguay.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Adrian 25, Detroit Tech 0.
Alabama 9, Kentucky 7.
Alabama P. I. 27, Spring Hill 7.
Albion 13, Alma 2.
Albright 20, St. Joseph 0.
Alfred 2, Hobart 0.
Allegheny 7, Grove City 7.
Annapolis 0, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
Arnold 0, Worcester P. I. 0.
Arkansas St. 13, Bishop 7.
Ashland 13, Akron 6.
Aurora 33, Lisle 7.
Baldwin Wallace 31, Kent State 0.
Ball Teachers 32, Earlham 6.
Bates 30, Bowdoin 0.
Baylor 32, Texas Tech 0.
Bethany 27, Fairmont 0.
Boston College 26, Georgetown 2.
Boston 25, R. I. State 7.
Bucknell 0, Villanova 0.
Butler 13, Wabash 0.
California 25, Nevada 6.
Colorado S. of M. 7, Nebraska N. S. 0.
Carson Newman 26, King 0.
Carthage 14, Illinois C. 7.
Case 7, Wooster 6.
Catawba 7, High Point 6.
Centre 3, Mercer 0.
Central (Mich.) 43, Detroit C. C. 0.
Charleston 26, Millikin 0.
Chattanooga 26, Birmingham Southern 0.
Clarion 6, Edinboro 0.
Clarkson 6, Middlebury 0.
Coast Guard 0, Conn. Aggies.
Colgate 27, Mississippi 0.
Colorado T. 6, Brigham Young 0.
Concordia 29, St. John's 0.
Cornell 13, Columbia 0.
Cornell Col 9, Coe 6.
Cotner 12, Buena Vista 6.
Culver 13, Tarkio 13.
Dartmouth 33, Yale 33.
Davidson 7, Virginia M. I. 0.
Davis Elkins 33, Georgia State 0.
Dayton 63, Transylvania 0.
Denver 25, Western State 7.
Defiance 15, Bowling Green 0.
DeKalb 6, St. Viator 0.
Delaware 6, Rutgers 6.
DePauw 38, Franklin 7.
Detroit 21, Loyolo (N. O.) 0.
Dickinson 18, Swarthmore 12.
Drake 26, Washington 0.
Drexel 44, Washington College 0.
Elmhurst 7, Mt. Morris 6.
Evansville 21, Hanover 6.
Franklin & Marshall 20, Geneva 0.
Friends 12, McPherson 7.
Fordham 33, West Liberty 0.
Furman 20, Wofford 0.
Georgia 33, Florida 6.
Gettysburg 6, Ursinus 6.
Graceland 45, Kidder 6.
Guilford 23, Lynchburg 13.
Harvard 19, Virginia 0.
Hillsdale 0, Hope 0.
Holy Cross 33, Brown 0.
Howard 7, Southwestern 7.
Idaho 7, Gonzaga 6.
Illinois Normal 14, Carbondale 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 19, Eureka 0.
Indiana S. T. 19, Indiana Central 0.
Iowa 7, George Washington 0.
Iowa State 13, Oklahoma 12.
Johns Hopkins 19, Haverford 0.
Kansas State 19, West Virginia 0.
Kenyon 44, Capital 0.
Knox 7, Beloit 0.
Lacrosse T. 13, Eau Claire T. 0.
Lebanon Valley 7, Mt. St. Mary 6.
Lambeth 25, Jonesboro 0.
Lehigh 33, Muhlenburg 0.
Long Island 12, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Loyola 7, Western Maryland 7.
Loyola (La.) 7, Occidental 6.
Maine 19, Colby 7.
Mankato T. 0, Winona 0.
Marshall 4 Emory & Henry 13.
Maryland 20, Virginia P. I. 0.
Maryville 0, Milligan S. T. 0.
Mass Aggies 13, Amherst 12.
Miami 19, Denison 0.
Montana 37, Montana State 7.
Michigan 21, Princeton 0.
Michigan Tech 7, Northern S. T. 0.
Milwaukee Tech 7, N. S. Teach. 0.
Minfesota 14, Wisconsin 0.
Missouri S. T. 26, Missouri (B) 0.
Monmouth 7, Augustana 6.
Montana 37, Montana State 6.
Moravian 18, Wagner 0.
Morningside 32, Western Union 6.
Morris Harvey 26, Bluefield 0.
Murray T. 13, Tennessee T. 7.
Muskingum 15, Cincinnati 0.
Nebraska 10, Missouri 7.
New Hampshire 9, Tufts 0.
North Carolina 18, N. C. State 15.
North Central 26, Wheaton 7.
North Dakota 20, N. D. State 12.
Northland 33, Itasca Jr. 0.
Northwestern 32, Illinois 6.
Norwich 26, Vermont 7.
Notre Dame 19, Carnegie Tech 0.
N. Y. Aggies 25, Cooper Union 13.
Oglethorpe 12, Clemson 0.
Ohio State 13, Indiana 6.
Ohio 18, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 13, Kansas 7.
Oklahoma T. 19, Oklahoma Baptist 13.
Olivet 13, Kalamazoo 0.
Oregon 14, New York 6.
Ottawa 14, Baker 12.
Otterbein 13, Marietta 6.
Parris Island Marines 22, Campbell 0.
Pennsylvania 3, Lafayette 0.
Penn M. I. 20, Gallaudet 0.
Piedmont 16, South Georgia T. 0.
Pittsburgh 41, Penn State 6.
Pittsburgh T. 31, Emporia 12.
Platteville 13, Stevens Point 0.
Providence 19, Lowell T. S. 6.
Purdue 14, Chicago 6.
Quantico 41, Carlisle A. M. 0.
Randolph-Macon 33, Bridgewater 3.
Richmond 7, Roanoke 2.
Rio Grande 21, Cedarville 6.
Ripon 33, Carroll 0.
River Falls 33, Stout 0.
Rochester 14, Buffalo 7.
Rockhurst 7, St. Benedict's 0.
Rolla Miners 27, Central 0.
San Francisco 7, Olympic Club 7.
San Jose Teach. 7, Chico Teach 0.
Shepherd 13, American 7.
Shurtleff 12, McKendree 12.
South Dakota 10, S. D. State 0.
Southwestern Louisiana 7, Louisiana College 6.
Southern Methodists 9, Texas 7.
Stanford 12, U. C. L. A. 6.
Shenandoah 12, Potomac 6.
Simpson 12, Iowa S. T. 9.
Slippery Rock T. 26, Indiana T. 6.
St. Ambrose 15, Columbia 0.
St. Bonaventure 13, Canisius 7.
St. Edwards 21, Austin 0.
St. Lawrence 25, Hamilton 7.
S. W. La. 7, Louisiana C. 0.
St. Mary's 21, Santa Clara 14.
St. Olaf 26, Gustavus Adolphus 0.
St. Thomas 0, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.
Syracuse 15, Michigan State 10.
Tennessee 25, Duke 3.
Tennessee P. I. 27, Lincoln 9.
Texas A. and M. 7, Centenary 0.
Texas C. U. 7, Arkansas 0.
Texas M. 18, McMurray 7.
Thiel 6, St. Vincent 0.
Tulane 59, Mississippi A. and M. 7.
Tusculum 29, Mars Hill 0.
Tulsa 31, Phillips 7.
Union 7, Williams 7.
Upsala 6, Baltimore 0.
Utah 60, Colorado Aggies 6.
Valparaiso 8, Rose P. I. 0.
Vanderbilt 49, Georgia Tech. 7.
Virginia State 19, Howard 0.
Washburn 20, Emporia 7.
Washington 77, Whitman 0.
Wash. State 7, Oregon State 6.
Wash. and Lee 0, William and Mary 0.
Waynesburg 7, Westminster 6.
Wesleyan 13, Trinity 0.
Western Reserve 7, Oberlin 6.
West Point 27, Colorado 6.
Westminster 26, Drury 0.
White Water 7, Oshkosh 6.
Wichita 71, Nebraska Wesleyan 0.
Willamette 13, Puget Sound 0.
Wilmington 52, Alliance 0.
Wittenberg 14, Heidelberg 6.
W. Kentucky T. 20, Louisville 6.
W. V. Col. 22, Fisk 20.
Yale (150-lb.) 6, Princeton (150-lb.) 0.

PENN HARRIERS WIN EASILY

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—University of Pennsylvania's cross-country team proclaimed itself as a leading candidate for the intercollegiate honors, now held by Pennsylvania State College, Saturday when the Quaker harriers won a decisive victory over Cornell University, Columbia University and Dartmouth College in a quadrangular meet on the Van Cortlandt Park course. Two Pennsylvania runners, Daniel E. Dean '33 and William J. McKnift '32, crossed the finish line together in a dead heat, and four more followed them in the first 10 to finish. The first five of these Penn men figured in the team scorers to give Penn a low total of 23 points. Cornell, taking third and fourth places, earned second in the team standing with 38 points, Columbia scored 64 and Dartmouth 85.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Amherst 21, Mass Aggies 36.
Annapolis 24, Virginia 31.
Bates 15, Northeastern 55.
Conn. Aggies 25, Springfield 30.
Hamilton 18, Rochester 37.
Indiana 15, Purdue 45.
Maryland 24, St. John's (A.) 31.
Middlebury 18, Renssalaer P. I. 37.
New Hampshire 16, M. I. T. 45.
Michigan State 24, Michigan 31.
New York 17, Union 38.
Notre Dame 17, Ioaw 38.
Pennsylvania 23, Cornell 38, Columbia 64, Dartmouth 85.
Penn State 15, Pitt 40.
R. I. State 24, Worcester P. I. 31.
West Point 27, West Virginia 28.
Wisconsin 19, Minnesota 40.
Williams 27, St. Stephens 28.

HORTON SMITH'S PLANS FOR 1932

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2 (AP)—For the first time since his rise to golfing fame in 1928, Horton Smith will miss the British open golf tournament in 1932, he announced yesterday. Smith said he will become identified with an eastern country club as professional and his duties will not permit him to make the foreign invasion. He refused to announce his connections for the coming year, saying contracts had not been signed yet. Smith said he will compete in 14 tournaments in the South and West during the year.

CONACHER TO WRESTLE

TORONTO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Lionel Conacher, called Canada's greatest all-around athlete, has signed a three-year contract to wrestle. Conacher was a star baseball, Lacrosse and hockey player in his prime. He gained his greatest fame as a hockey player, being the star defense man and later manager of the New York Americans of the National Hockey League. He was released in mid-season last year to the Montreal Maroons.

HOUSING DATA PREPARED FOR HOME PARLEY

31 Committees Working on Plans for President's Coming Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Hundreds of experts on housing problems, from zoning to interior decorating, are getting ready the lessons they will give to the American people through the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, to take place Dec. 2 to 5.

Thirty-one committees have been studying for many months to determine just what the present situation is, in order that recommendations for more attractive and more comfortable homes may be offered.

One committee, headed by Mr. Abram Garfield, Cleveland architect, has been studying the best way of transforming slum areas into desirable home districts. The committee has come to the conclusion that there must be means found which will encourage private enterprise to rebuild slum areas as a good business investment. Philanthropic work alone, they find, is not sufficient. "In spite of the immense private fortunes that have been spent" the committee says, "virtually nothing effective has been done toward solving the problem as a whole."

Blighted residential districts, fallen from former affluence into disuse or a type of use that does not repay in taxes, are another problem to which the committee has given its attention. It sought to determine the reasons for such areas, found in every city, their effect on the community and the occupants, and to find means for their rehabilitation as well as for the prevention of new ones. Business men, city planners, housing experts, architects, city officials, sociologists, economists and lawyers are members of this committee.

Another committee of city planners is working on a list of recommendations aimed to assure safety, adequate space and quiet for the homes of city dwellers and suburbanites. This committee is headed by Mr. Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, and of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Proper zoning, the committee points out, will keep out of a district influences which tend to make it less desirable as a place for a home and do much to insure values.

Another committee will report on the inside of the home, showing the home maker with only a few hundred dollars to spend how to tastefully furnish the home. Miss Ruth Lyle Sparks, president of the Decorators' Club of New York, heads this committee. In spite of progress made in interior decoration in the United States during the last 25 years, the committee feels that there is a lack of accessible information on fundamentals of design and decoration. The committee has attempted to plan the furnishing of a typical American home combining good material and good design at average costs and leaving full play for individual taste.

Which families can afford to buy homes and how adjustments in the family budget can be made so that more families can afford to buy homes, is being determined by another committee.

TILDEN BEATS NAJUCH

BERLIN, Nov. 2 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter, American professional tennis stars, broke even in their singles exhibition matches against German players yesterday. Tilden defeated Roman Najuch, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, but Hans Nuesslein defeated Hunter, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. In a doubles match, Najuch and Nuesslein defeated Karel B. Kozeluh and Albert Burke, members of the Tilden troupe, 6—4, 6—4. Tilden and Hunter ran into the first major setback of their European tour Saturday, when hey lost a doubles match in straight sets to Najuch and Nuesslein. The scores were 6—0, 6—3. Both Americans won their singles matches easily, Tilden beating Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6, and Hunter downing Burke, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

RANGERS CUT SQUAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 2—New York Rangers now have a squad of 16 players as a result of releasing two, Bill Regan and Buddy Maracle, to the New York team of the Canadian-American Hockey League. The Ranger list of players now is as follows: Ross Roach, Bun Cook, Bill Cook, Frank Boucher, Ching Johnson, Butch Keeling, Murray Murdoch, Cecil Dillon, Hib Milks, Dutch Gainor, Earl Siebert, Art Somers, Doug Brennan, Vic Desjardin, Cliff Barton and Bud Jarvis.

S. C. TEAMS CAN PLAY FOR CHARITY

AUBURN, Ala., Nov. 2 (AP)—Southern Conference football teams have full authority to proceed in arranging post-season charity games, Prof. C. L. Hare, president of the Conference, said recently. He said action he took a few days ago precluded the necessity of a vote by Conference members.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 3, Worcester P. I. 3.
M. I. T. 2, Clark 0.
Northeastern 3, Conn. Aggies 1.
Penn State 4, Lafayette 0.
Pennsylvania 5, Harvard 3.
Rensselaer P. I. 2, Williams 1.
Stevens Tech 3, Alumni 0.
Swarthmore 1, Lehigh 0.
Syracuse 4, Hamilton 1.

PERFECT CIRCLE SALES GAIN

Perfect Circle piston ring sales during the month of September showed a gain of 47 per cent over the corresponding month last year, according to a statement by Lothair Teetor, vice-president in charge of sales. The nine months' total also showed an increase of 23 per cent over the like period of 1930 and came within a few thousand dollars of equaling the nine months record made in 1929.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Heart-of-Gold

By GRACE DOWNEY TINKHAM

SANDY, the Scottish terrier puppy, opened his eyes from his afternoon nap to find the great house very still. He sat up, stretched himself, and stared around the room inquiringly.

"Has everyone gone?" he asked Chummy, his little friend the canary, hopping nimbly about in his pretty blue cage close to the sunroom window. "There isn't a sound. Has Little Mistress gone somewhere?"

"She has," answered Chummy, flipping his green wings in an important manner. "And the very last thing she said as she was going out the door was, 'Now be good, Sandy, and don't get into mischief!'"

"Mischief!" exclaimed Sandy, trying to look serious. "Whatever could she have meant? I get into mischief—why I never heard of such a thing!"

"Well, I have!" chirped Chummy. "And plenty of it! What about the time you chewed Little Mistress's school shoe so that it had to be taken to the cobbler? What about the time you jumped from a chair to the dining room table to investigate the dish of fruit there and spilled it all over the floor? What about the time you pulled that lovely rose velvet cushion behind the piano and the whole family searched for it for days—and Little Mistress was so concerned over that particular cushion?"

"Oh, dear me!" exclaimed Sandy. "What a memory you have! What a memory!"

* * *

Sandy left his little bed in one corner and started to amble aimlessly about the room. But at once the rose velvet cushion Chummy had spoken of interested him. He caught one corner of it with his sharp white teeth and gave it a hard shake, growling threateningly. Next he approached the fernery and pulled at a long leaf touching the floor. And then the cord of the drawn windowshade caught his attention. Instantly, he was upon it and tugging backward into the room. The shade creaked, gave, and came tumbling down into the room.

Chummy let out a loud speak and fluttered excitedly about his cage.

"Now see what you've done—now see what you've done!" he cried. "Mischief—mischief!"

"I'll be good!" promptly promised Sandy, and hastily continued his excursion of the room.

Finally he returned to the window through which now poured fresh air and bright sunlight. Sandy stood up on his little black legs and gazed out longingly.

"I'd love to get out and play," he said. "And I'd love to get in!"

Sandy and Chummy jumped. There on the window box outside, back of some thick plants, crouched Yellow Cat, the bother of the neighborhood.

Sandy looked him squarely in the eye and growled. "What do you mean?" he demanded. "Why should you want to come in here?"

"He's been prowling around and peering in this window for the past two weeks," Chummy whispered. "He can't intend anything good."

"I just want to look inside," spoke Yellow Cat hoarsely. "I want to find something."

"Find something!" growled Sandy. "What right have you to look for anything in our home?"

"I'm not so sure that I haven't a right," returned Yellow Cat. "I—I might have lived here once."

* * *

"Lived here! You?" Sandy broke into a laugh. Chummy began to look thoughtful. Yellow Cat pushed farther through the window.

"If only I could find a rose velvet cushion," he was saying as if to himself. "Oh, then I should know—I should know!"

"A rose velvet cushion——" Chummy put his tiny head on one side and observed Yellow Cat closely. "There is a rose velvet cushion at the foot of the lounge. But what can that mean to you?"

"It may be the one I slept upon when I was a tiny kitten," quietly replied Yellow Cat. "May I see it, please?"

Sandy and Chummy exchanged astonished glances. They watched Yellow Cat leap into the room, when Sandy gave consent, and approach the rose cushion. They heard him give a joyful meow when he touched it, and saw him rub his fur against it, as if caressing it.

"Can it be he?" pondered Chummy, observing Yellow Cat. "Can it be he—Little Mistress's lost Heart-of-Gold?" Then he chirped sharply, "Heart-of-gold!"

Yellow Cat swung around. He gave a soft pleading cry.

"Do you remember me?" he asked. "Do you really remember me?"

"Remember you!" grinned Sandy. "There is nothing Chummy ever forgets!"

"Yes, you are Heart-of-gold," stated Chummy, certain now. "You are our little golden kitten that strayed away a year ago."

"And you've been all this while returning?" marveled Sandy, who felt he himself could have done much better.

"I was very small when I went away," explained Yellow Cat. "Two weeks ago I found this neighborhood and this house. All I needed then was to see the rose cushion."

"And you wouldn't have seen it if I hadn't by chance pulled the shade from the window," pointed out Sandy, his black eyes twinkling, as he glanced up at Chummy.

"By chance—by mischief, you should say," reprimanded Chummy, intending to be severe, and completely failing.

Sandy walked over and seated himself beside Yellow Cat on the rose cushion.

"It will be much easier to keep out of mischief now," said Sandy. "For you see, Chummy, I shall have a real playmate in Heart-of-gold."

An Outdoor Nursery

"Now that's a pretty nursery!"
It was my Daddy spoke,
And so, of course, I looked to see
A group of little folk.
I couldn't see a single one,
But rustling in the breeze
And standing straight to catch the sun
Were rows of little trees.

A nursery of baby trees!
I wonder how they play,
If they must stand in rows like these,
And march in line, all day.
Perhaps they learn which way is west,
To catch the sunset glow,
And how to hold a robin's nest,
And how to shed the snow.

The fruit trees have their lessons, too,
On how new leaves are spread,
On what gives plums their dusky blue,
And what makes cherries red.
They play with birds and talk with bees
That travel to and fro,
This nursery of baby trees,
All learning how to grow!

J. LILIAN VANDEVERE.

A Little Word That's Hard to Say

Billie liked big words. He had just found one in a book. It was a great long word and he had no idea how it should be pronounced so he spelled it out slowly for Buddy to tell him.

Even after he had been told how to pronounce the word, he had a hard time with it. Somehow his tongue got twisted in the big long word, and Buddy had to help him out several times.

"My, but big words are hard to say!" he exclaimed.

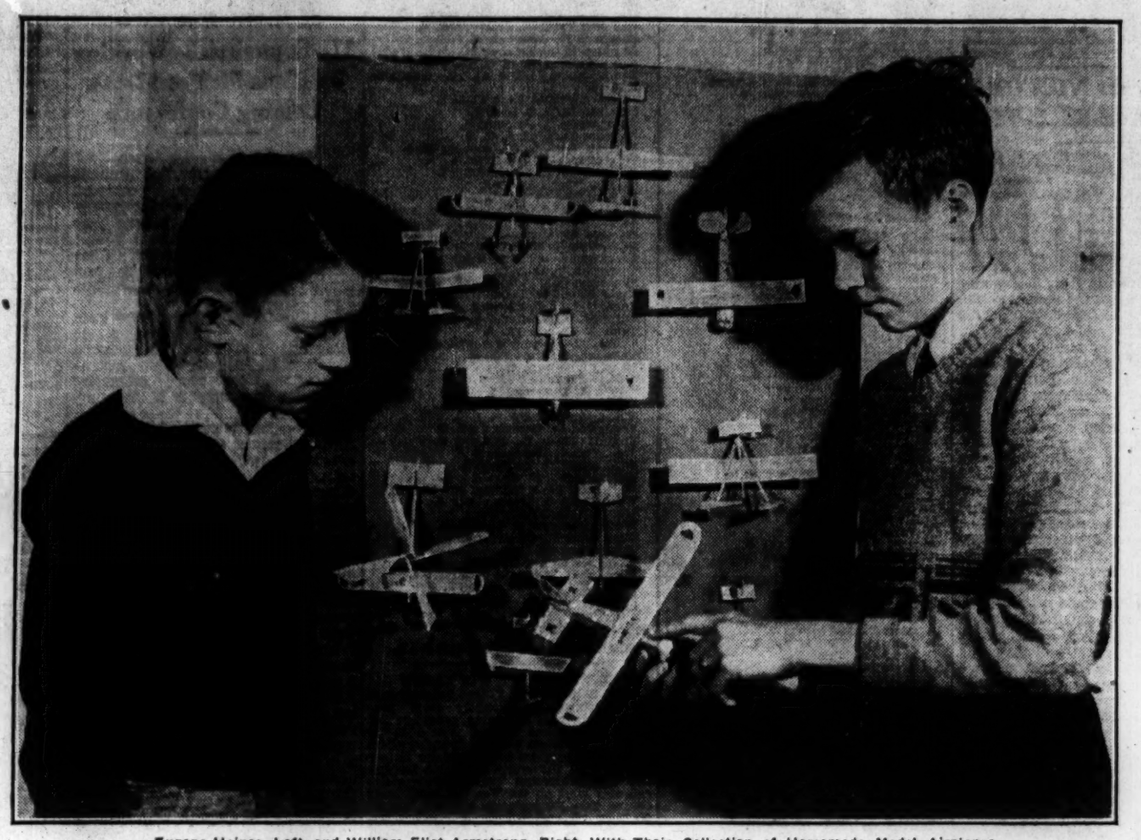
"Not as hard sometimes as little ones,' said Buddy. "I know a tiny word with only two letters in it that is sometimes ever so much harder to say than the one you have been struggling with."

"Oh, Buddy, you're joking. I can easily say a word which has only two letters in it, I am sure. What are the letters?"

"N-o," replied Buddy. "It's not a hard word to say now, but neither of us could say it this afternoon when the other boys coaxed us to go along coasting before we went home from school, as Mother had told us to do."

Billy looked thoughtfully. "Yes, I see," he said, "little words are sometimes much harder to say than great big ones. But I'm going to see if I can't learn to say 'no' when I should."

"So am I, Buddy," replied his brother. "Any maybe that will be a bigger task than if we tried to pronounce those long dictionary words."



Eugene Haines, Left, and William Eliot Armstrong, Right, With Their Collection of Homemade Model Airplanes.

Billy and Gene Design and Build Their Own Planes

THE early morning clatter of the lawn mower, an hour before his usual getting-up time, meant only one thing to Billy Armstrong's grandparents—that Billy must somehow add to his usual allowance of pocket money. Cutting the grass around the home of Billy's grandmother in Winchester, Massachusetts, to which Billy and his younger brother Howard come with their mother every year, is worth the extra half dollar that Billy may earn in that way any week he chooses to, because it is a good three hours' job.

The secret of the sudden outburst of industry came out at breakfast time. Billy announced that he wished to buy a large model glider that was poised in the window of a local shop. It could be bought for one dollar. That was twice as much as Billy could pay. Fortunately he had a willing partner in Eugene Haines, a neighborhood chum whose age is about equal to Billy's 13 years.

As joint owners of the new glider, the boys set out for their local "proving grounds" on a grassy slope that swept down toward a tennis court. Behind Gene and Billy flocked a troop of eager youngsters. The tryout was disappointing. The glider would not perform. Although broad of wing, and graceful in its sweeping outlines of feathery wood, the model would not fly. A faltering swerve or two and then an ungraceful nose dive or tail spin marked its movements. It looked like a poor "investment" for the young "airmen," but the firm of Armstrong & Haines would not see their money wasted in that way.

Why not try to make one that will fly, the boys thought. The job would not be easy. It takes an unusual assortment of materials to make a model airplane. Balsa wood is needed, and Japanese rice paper to take the place of light silk. Gene furnished some rice paper, and together, the boys dismantled their store glider for its balsa wood.

* * *

They set up a shop in Gene's house and got busy. They designed an airplane which not only appealed to the eye but which was in line with the few flying theories they understood. With a framework of balsa under a covering of rice paper they made a small glider—much smaller than the one they had bought. The first test on the "proving grounds" was an important one. On it hinged all their future plans for model making. The model worked beautifully. It swerved upward from the hand; down, then up again; down once more in a graceful dip; then to earth in a wide, sweeping circle. It landed right side up without a bump.

The "firm" then branched out into something much more difficult—an airplane that would fly under its own "power." There was a good deal more work to that. Propellers had to be fashioned by hand with just the proper "pitch." The fuselage, or body of the plane, had to be rigid enough to carry the strain of the "motor." For power, the boys turned to the elastic band method. The rubber strip led back from a hook on the propeller to a rigid hook near the tail of the plane. Once more they went to the "proving grounds" for the all-important test.

Although the flight ended in failure, Gene and Billy were not discouraged. They decided to experiment a bit. In that way they discovered the trouble. They had not given the wings the right pitch. An upward tilt was all that was needed. The second test flight was a big success. Their redesigned airplane flew fast and straight for nearly 40 feet. It landed gently and gracefully like the glider that took the place of their store model.

* * *

The firm continued its experimental work, and eventually the lads turned to "manufacturing" twin motor planes. These worked as well as single motor models. The material which had been taken from the original store glider had now been used up, but their neighborhood friends came to their aid. Other boys and girls were glad to pay 25 cents for an airplane that would fly. Part of the money that came in this way went toward new material.

The final model of the summer was the best of all, a fitting end to their summer activities. It was a helicopter, or autogiro as they are generally called, a model similar to the one that alighted on the White House lawn early this year. The boys' "giro" had a regular power system. From a smooth surface it took off easily on its landing gear, lifted prettily and went shooting through the air in a straight, steady course. Its "windmill" fixture on the top whirled away while the plane was in flight. When the force of the rubber bands had been spent, the "giro" rotated swiftly and the plane came to earth in short, slow turns.

Billy and Gene regarded their "aviation" venture as highly successful. It was good fun. They learned many useful points that apply to actual flying. To them it was a happy proof of the old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention."

The True Story of Frisky

"FRISKY," pet squirrel, is back from her vacation. It wasn't meant to be a vacation, though, for her master, Mr. John E. Pond, Commander, U. S. N., retired, had taken her to Quaker Hill in the Sierra Mountains, 232 miles away from his home in Burlingame, California, with the idea that she should stay there.

But "Frisky" had a different idea, so she came back. Just how she found her way back is a puzzle which Mr. Pond doesn't pretend to answer.

"The family was on vacation at Quaker Hill in June, 1930," he explains, "and we found Frisky, then just a baby squirrel. The boys decided to bring her home to Burlingame. She built a nest in an acacia tree in the back yard, and became a neighborhood pet. One of her games was to hide on an overhanging branch above the sidewalk and jump down on the shoulders of passers-by.

"As time went on Frisky became a little too familiar and possessive. She got in the habit of perching on the front porch and frightening callers. She did other things. Finally the police called. We decided to put her in a cage, but that didn't seem right, so after a long consultation with the boys, we decided to take her back where we found her.

"This was on June 12. Two weeks later we broke camp for the summer. On Sept. 9 we spent the day on Quaker Hill but, although there were a lot of gray squirrels there, we saw nothing of Frisky.

"Yesterday morning, just 104 days after we had left our pet in the high Sierra, John came running into the house. 'There's a squirrel out in the tree and it looks like Frisky,' he shouted. We all hurried out. It was she all right. She came down and greeted us with an incessant chatter."

Asked what he intended to do with the pet, Mr. Pond replied that he was not going to take her back nor was he going to put her in a cage.

"I don't think Frisky will be any more trouble," he said. "I am sure she will understand that she will have to take on city manners. Two hundred and thirty-two miles—that is by the shortest automobile road! Do you suppose she followed the highway or did she strike a bee-line for Burlingame? How did she get across some of those swirling streams? Some squirrel!"

Six Little Dicky-Birds Sitting in Row

© Keystone View Company, London

This Small Boy and the Six Little Dicky-Birds Seem Delightfully at Home Together. Apparently He Has Just Called for Attention, and They Have Obeyed to the Last Man.

All About Shoes

I LIKE to go barefooted. Do you? Down on the beach, I mean, where the sand is white and cool; and the lapping waves are pleasant to the touch. In the country, too—where my feet may touch the ground and the grass and the dew. But upon the city's streets of stone and cement I much prefer to wear shoes. So, naturally, I am very glad that Mr. Thomas Beard came to America in 1629.

Who was he? Our country's first shoemaker. He came from St. Martin's Lane, London. He landed at the Massachusetts Bay Colony. And with him he brought a supply of leather and a kit of shoemaker's tools. And industriously then and there he fell to work. Now a kit of shoemaker's tools used to consist of many parts: A lap stone, a flat-faced hammer, awls, waxed ends, knives, rub sticks, a piece of sharkskin and so forth.

And what, you may wonder, was all this used for? Well, the sharkskin was used as we use sandpaper today for buffing. But today we do not use all of those tools in the making of shoes. No, indeed! Merely a scrap of leather, along with some findings, is fed into a wonderful machine. And presently out comes a neat little shoe all ready for your foot.

* * *

It is supposed that the Greeks were the first to invent shoes. An odd thing about their shoes is that they were of different colors for the different classes of people. That is to say, the rich people wore shoes of red, while folks of a certain other class wore shoes of white. And actor folks wore a shoe called a buskin.

Long, long ago shoes were not made of leather. They were made of woven palm leaves, and of papyrus stalks. That was in Egypt once upon a time. But that was before the day of Thomas Beard and the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Even when he came over here, our own American Indians were shod with leather. What they wore was called a moccasin, though, and not a shoe.

In the beginning of our American shoemaking, shoemakers tramped from one settlement to another. In that way they made and mended shoes, accepting board and lodging as part payment.

Early in the nineteenth century shoemakers worked in very cramped-up little cubby holes. These boxes were called "ten footers"—because they were only about ten feet square. But today some of our big shoe factories occupy a space ten times as large as the largest circus tent you ever saw.

* * *

And some of our most illustrious men have been shoemakers in their day. Take Henry Wilson, for instance. He was known as the "Natick Cobbler." And no matter how lowly his office, he had the respect of all. Many came to his shop. There he used to talk about things of great moment while at his bench. Also he used to read improving books. Then finally one day he was elected to be Vice President of our United States of America.

Nor are all shoes in the world built upon the same plan. The shoes of many lands differ widely from those worn here in America. Indeed some seem very curious to our American eyes. There is the rawhide, knee-length moccasin of the far, northern Laplander—it is fleeced inside with fur. Then there is the sketchy little shoe of Japan. It looks like a small, flat platform built upon two trestles: one at the heel and one at the toe. And this shoe is held fast to the foot by a thong about the great toe. But perhaps most interesting of all is the shoe of the Hollander. It looks like nothing so much as a little wooden boat with a very upturned bow.

J. R. W.

Chow and Chuquette

(Founded on Fact)

WHEN Chow was a tiny kitten he found his mother's apartment overcrowded, for he had five brothers and sisters. So he set out by himself, early one morning, to look for a new home. He went into the country to look for someone who wanted to have a little kitten to live with them.

He wandered all day from farm to farm, but nobody seemed to want him to stay and make his home with them. It was getting dark, and Chow was beginning to feel very sad and hungry, when he came to a nice poultry farm. So he went to the kitchen door and meowed for something to drink.

Now Madame Goodfellow lived on the poultry farm, and she loved little kittens. So when she opened the door and saw little Chow there, she invited him into the nice warm kitchen and gave him a big saucer full of milk, and some dainty titbits from the supper table. While Chow was rubbing himself against the legs of the table and purring his thanks, kind-hearted Madame Goodfellow was making up a bed for him in a box by the kitchen fire. Soon a tired but happy kitty was singing himself to sleep under a cozy blanket.

And that was how Chow came to live with Mr. and Madame Goodfellow.

Chow's home is in France, so naturally he understands the French language. Madame Goodfellow was French, so, of course, Chow had no difficulty in understanding her. But Mr. Goodfellow was an American, and as Chow wished to understand him, too, he set to work to learn the English language. He found it a little difficult at first, but being a very intelligent and persevering kitten, he was soon able to understand both languages.

One day when Chow was two years old, and had grown into a nice plump cat, Mr. Goodfellow gave him a very pleasant surprise. He brought home a bull puppy named Chuquette. Chow was so glad that he had learned to understand English, because he was now able to teach Chuquette that when his Master said, 'Go to bed, Chuquette," it meant the same as "Va-tu coucher, Chuquette," and in the morning when the master said 'Good morning, old thing, shake hands," it was just "Bon jour, mon choux, donne la patte."

Chow and Chuquette became very good friends, and had great fun romping and playing together. Chuquette was so strong that she was sometimes rough in her play and tumbled Chow about, but Chow did not mind; he knew it was only play, and that she did not mean to hurt him.

Not long after Chuquette had come to live with Chow and Mr. and Madame Goodfellow, an adventurous chicken got through the wire fence and out into the backyard. Chuquette pounced upon it immediately, thinking she had found another playmate. She quite forgot that she was so strong and big, and the little chick was bowled over like a ball.

Chuquette was very sorry that she had frightened the little chicken, and soon learned to be more gentle in her ways. In fact, she developed such a love for the fluffy chicks that when any of them seemed to need special attention they would come to her, and often missing chicks were found snugly asleep, cuddled up in the protecting arms of the motherly Chuquette.

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THE HOME FORUM

Autumn Idyl

THE world takes on a peculiar loveliness during these three, swift-flowing months of autumn. Every sky is beautiful—blue or gray or cloud-swept; every leaf is a magical thing; every whiff of wood-smoke tingles unforgettably in our nostrils. It is almost as if our sensibilities were heightened to an awareness which they do not attain during the rest of the year. There is something in the air of autumn that stirs your pulses; and we see with eyes suddenly grown keen and loving. The days course by in a leaping succession of scent and sound and color. Their progress is a poem that we may all read, written in bursts of flame and green. With a sort of squirrel-like capacity, we hoard the blue and gold days, the remembrance of scarlet leaves, the splash of berries on the vine, the bloom of grapes, the fragrance of flowers, against cold white hours to come, happy in the security that our treasures will not fail us.

The garden offers a last, faithful tribute: heavy-headed dahlias nod opulently from their glossy leaves and proud height; pansies nestle close to the brown earth; the Japanese balloon flowers sway like paper lanterns against the fence; the bravest of the roses still bloom, and their fragrance seems unusually sweet. The grass has grown long and plushy; and the leaves of the oak trees fall through the clear amber air with slow, graceful motions to lie tangled in the green skeins of grass. The dogwood is lit with tiny candles, and the magnolia outside the window is trimmed with long, slender pods of a most beautiful red.

It is time for long walks; time to scuffle in the piled-up leaves lying in gullies along the road, lying like a carpet through the woods; time to hunt for bittersweet to put in the gray pottery bowl on the bookshelves, to catch a gleam of sumac, to stir up a pheasant or a quail, to see a white-tailed rabbit scurrying for cover before your steps. The hills are a maze of color woven into an eye-filling pattern; on certain days they stand out in clear-cut relief against the bright-blue sky; again they are dimmed to a poetic blur in the smoke-haze that hangs over them—almost one with the gray sky and the dull brown fields. The corn is stacked in crackling shocks; the grapevines have been unburdened; the roadside stands are ablaze with brilliant pumpkins and bright-cheeked apples and striped citrons and yellow squash and jars of glowing, translucent honey.

There is a false warmth in the air; dusk falls swiftly and you feel the touch of winter—a tang that makes you lift your head to the purpling sky. A great harvest moon is rising behind the black trees and the first stars of evening twinkle in the frosty air. Bonfires are lit, and, as darkness comes, the children leap in circles about the many-tongued flames, singing and shouting; their voices are sweet and their laughter has a happy sound. There is the satisfying smell of wood smoke and roasted corn, of potatoes cooking in the embers and marshmallows toasted on long sticks.

It is time to set out pans of water for the birds that are to visit you through the cold months, for the bird baths on the lawn are covered with a thin skin of ice these crisp mornings; and you must tie bits of suet on the trees and put grain in the boxes attached to the gaunt limbs of the elm. The windows bloom with plants that you have brought in from the garden. It is time for fires on the hearth, for long talks with friends, for enchanted hours with a book of poetry on your lap and a dish of apples beside you.

When the rain falls, it has a companionable sound—and tomorrow the sun may shine again, the bright sunlight of autumn that has such a poignant quality. Then you may go riding through the countryside searching for the one, particular turkey, interviewing the tall, lean farmers, hearing their wise prophesies about the weather and the crops, sampling their cider and carrying a jug or two home with you, finding a new tea-room where there are waffles of superior quality or an old woman in a Breton cap who talks of her grandmother at the French court of the Louis'—little discoveries, but thrilling.

And always there is that spicy tang in the air, that fragrance commingled of the harvest of the "good earth"; that feast of beauty for the color-loving eye; that indescribable mixture of the bountiful and the lean, the flaming and the sere, that is identical with autumn. The promise of spring and summer has been fulfilled; the promise of winter hangs in the air, but beyond that is spring again, and the beloved cycle of the seasons, the never-ending pageant of the earth.

A. DE L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Nature of English Humour

English irony reached its literary height in Dean Swift's *Voyage to Laputa*, but, though we find it in many of our finest characters, such as Falstaff and Mrs. Gamp, and the creations of Jane Austen and Thomas Hardy, it does not pervade our literature so widely as our daily life. We may connect with it the peculiar English habit of cutting words and sentences short, as though to avoid rhetoric. "Pram," "bus," "doc" and "bike" are obvious examples, and when a girl tells me that she has just been "permed," meaning she has lately had permanent undulations applied to her hair, I recognize her race. "Peach-perch" is a pleasing name for the girl's pillion behind a motorcycle, and it commends a cake to be told it "eats short." I like to recall the brevity of my nursemaid, who, when I was fractious about my food, used to say, "If you don't want it now, you must eat it against you do." I like our summary use of "it," as when one of our poets, T. E. Brown, sings, "Oh, blackbird, how you do go it!" Or when in a cricket match the posters proclaimed "Peebles did it!" Or when at a national crisis we say, "We mean to see it through." And I like the Cockney's quick repartee when the guard, anxious that no one should go wrong, cried, "All right Leatherhead?" "Quite, thank you, Kipper-face!" replied the passenger.

Irony appears to spring from our deeply rooted qualities of reserve and self-control. I have mentioned instances in an earlier chapter, but two more may be given to illustrate the horror of display or gestures in our highest and our lower classes. On Mr. Arthur Balfour's first mission to America during the Great War, with Sir Tom Bridges as military member, it happened that the French mission led by Maréchal Joffre and M. Viviani were there at the same time, and Sir Ian Malcolm narrates what happened (in *Lord Balfour: a Memory*):

"On one occasion M. Viviani was speaking to a great meeting in Chicago, and his speech roused old Maréchal Joffre to such a pitch of emotion that, at its conclusion, the man of war embraced the man of words on both cheeks. I was reading an account of this demonstration to A. J. B. as we drove down to the Senate, where he was to give an address. He listened, and then said solemnly: 'Ian, whatever I say this morning or whatever I do, I count on you to prevent Tom Bridges from kissing me.'" . . .

As easy to define life as English humor, and those who do not live in it can never learn. It has little to do with laughter, and little with gaiety. It hardly smiles, and some have said it weeps more often. But they exaggerate, for it has too much self-control and modesty to weep, or to use any outward gesture. There is no hatred in it, and no contempt or satire, but when we have said it implies affection, irony, quiet fun, and perhaps a touch of pity, we are not much nearer the reality.—HENRY WOODD NEVINSON, in "Rough Islanders, or the Natives of England."

For a Drudger

Thou shalt win victory from this dull routine
And crown thy head with laurel when 'tis won:
This sure restraint thy youth was fain to shun
Will put new manhood in thy step and mien,
And in thy words, that something strong and keen
Which comes of life when life has bravely done—
Nor wilt thou all forget the mountain sun,
Nor the wild Alps with winds and snows between. . . .

—WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD, in "A Son of Earth."

Borrowed by Djimlah

On the day of Beiram my father was about to set out for a call on a Turkish pasha.

"Take me with you, father," I begged, thinking of the pleasure of being with him, more than of going into a Turkish home. He acceded to my request, actuated by the same motive as mine.

The old pasha was receiving his guests in his superb garden, and I, after eating all the candy my father would permit me to, and becoming tired of their talk, which happened not to interest me, slipped away. I wandered about in the garden, and presently came across a little girl, older than myself, yet not so old that the difference formed a barrier between us. . . .

Holding my hand in hers, she began to run as fast as she could, pulling me along down the long avenue of trees leading to the house. At the door she did not knock. It opened as by magic of its own accord.

My first glimpse of the interior corresponded exactly with the pictures of my imagination; for in 1885 Turkish homes still preserved all their Oriental customs. The hall was large, dark and gloomy; and the eunuch, who had opened the door by pulling his rope, added to its terrors. And since that was a great festival day, and many ladies were calling, the hall was lined with these sinister black men, the whites of whose eyes glistened in the darkness.

Still hand in hand, Djimlah and I mounted a flight of dark, carpetless stairs. . . .

"Open!" Djimlah cried, and silently two eunuchs drew aside the curtains, and we passed to another flight of bare stairs, now full of light and sunshine. With the sun a peal of laughter greeted us, and when we reached the upper hall I felt a trifle less afraid.

Scrambling about on rugs were what seemed to me at first to be a thousand young women, very much like my Kiamele, dressed in as many colors as there were heads, barefooted and bare-armed. They were having the greatest frolics, and laughing like a pack of children.

"Hullo, there!" cried Djimlah.

They stopped their romping, some of them rising up on their knees to see us the better.

"Why, Djimlah Hanoum, what have you there?"

Djimlah surveyed me with eyes full of that humor which is so strong a characteristic of the Turkish people, and replied seriously: "It looks to me like a Christian child."

"And where did you find it?" they cried.

"I borrowed it from the effendi, her father, who is out in the garden talking to grandfather. She will be here a long, long time, as my own baby."

"Really?" They became quite excited about this.

"Yes. And she can understand us, and talk the way we do," Djimlah announced proudly, as if she had imparted to me a knowledge of her language in the short time she had been holding my hand.

"Os-geldi! osgeldi!" then they cried to me in welcome.

"Now, let's go to grandmother," said Djimlah.

This bevy of women were the slaves of the house and the slaves of the ladies who were with the great lady within. We passed through several rooms, filled with the outdoor garments of the visiting ladies, and then came into the divan-khane, or principal reception-room, where the hostess was entertaining her guests.

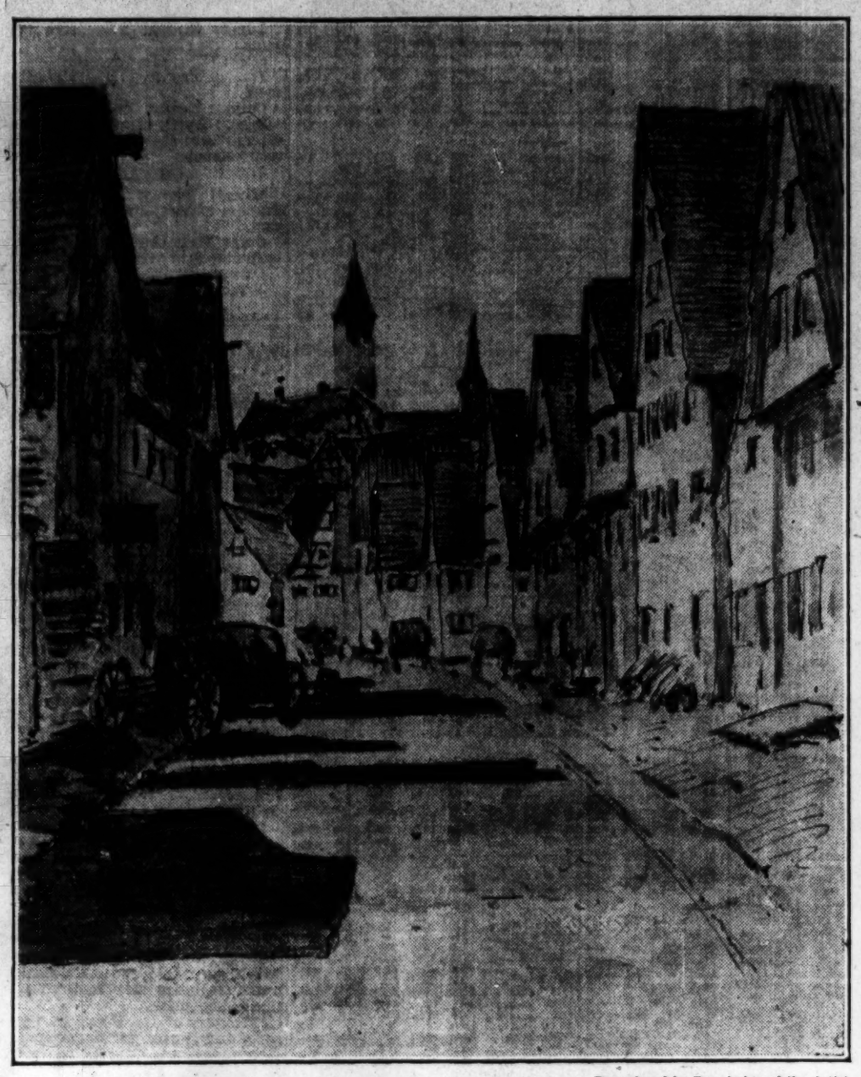
Djimlah, placing both her little hands on the floor, salaamed, and then walked up to her grandmother, who, magnificently attired in her Orientalism, sat cross-legged on a hard sofa, which ran around three sides of the room.

"Here, grandmother, here is a Christian child. The effendi, her father, is out with grandfather, and he has lent her to me."

I stood still, quite uncertain what was the proper thing for me to do. I had never before come so near to a Turkish lady; and this one, with her deeply dyed finger-nails, and her indoor veils, and her hundreds of diamonds, put to flight all my previous education in decorum. I merely stared.

"Welcome, little hanoum," she said, after she, too, had stared at me. "We shall do our best to make your stay among us seem like a happy minute."

I picked up my little skirts and made her a European curtsy. She was childishly delighted with it, and I was made to repeat it before every lady in the room, who sat in her magnificence, cross-legged on the divan.—DEMETRA VAKA (MRS. KENNETH-BROWN), in "A Child of the Orient."



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Dinkelsbühl: From a Water Color Sketch by T. E. Eccles

MANY people who visit Bavaria confine their attentions to Nuremburg and Rothenburg, unconscious of the beauties of the medieval towns of Dinkelsbühl, Nördlingen, and Donauworth, a little further south.

Dinkelsbühl is situated on the River Wörnitz and is not as big as Rothenburg, though in many ways just as beautiful. It possesses several picturesque town gates and towers, in addition to innumerable streets and houses with an endless variety of gables.

One could make a study of the old wrought iron signs which swing in the streets at Dinkelsbühl alone, to say nothing of the quaint old wood pumps which are another unusual feature. The Church of St. George, at Dinkelsbühl, is one of the finest of its kind in south Germany, including many features of architectural and antiquarian interest. Outside the Rothenburger Tor, there is a lovely pool where one can watch large fish flopping out of the water, and on its quiet surface two swans sail. This pool is floodlighted at night, the resulting reflections of the tower and trees being quite stagelike in effect.

The houses and streets in Dinkelsbühl, as elsewhere, are spotlessly clean. Probably in no place in Europe will one see a more wonderful show of flowers in the window boxes.

Nördlingen is a medieval town of a type similar to Rothenburg, but the walls and towers of the former town are in a better state of preservation than those at Dinkelsbühl. In August of each year the people present an historical folk play, in costume, representing events of the Thirty Years War. It takes place in the open air, outside the church of St. George, and is a remarkably picturesque scene. The whole town seems alive with people in all kinds of medieval costumes.

Artists in search of picturesque old towns cannot do better than put up for a week or two at Dinkelsbühl or Nördlingen. The inhabitants are most hospitable, seeming to vie with one another to make one's visit a pleasant one. One gets to love these Old World places with their courteous and kindly people.

The Invention of Watches

The invention of spring, or pocket watches belongs to the seventeenth century. It is true, we find mention made of a watch presented to Charles V. in the history of that prince: but this, in all probability, was no more than a kind of clock to be set on a table, some resemblance whereof we have still remaining in the ancient pieces made before the year 1670. There was also a story of a watch having been discovered in Scotland, belonging to King Robert Bruce; but this we believe has turned out to be altogether erroneous. The glory of this very useful invention lies between Dr. Hooke and M. Huygens; but to which of them it properly belongs, has been greatly disputed; the English ascribing it to the former, and the French, Dutch, etc. to the latter.

Mr. Derham, in his Artificial Clockmaker, says, roundly, that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and adds, that he contrived various ways of regulation. One way was, with a loadstone; another with a tender straight spring, one end whereof played backwards and forwards with the balance, so that the balance was to the spring, as the bob to a pendulum, and the spring as the rod thereof. A third method was, with two balances, of which there were divers sorts, some having a spiral spring to the balance for a regulator, and others not. But the way that prevailed, and which still continues to prevail, was, with one balance, and one spring running round the upper part of the verge; though this has a disadvantage, from which those with two springs, etc. were free, since a sudden jerk, or confused shake, will alter its vibrations, and disturb its motion.

The time of these inventions was about the year 1658; as appears, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to King Charles II, viz. "Rob. Hooke inven. 1658. T. Tompion fecit, 1675." The invention presently got into reputation, both at home and abroad: and two of them were sent for by the dauphin of France. Soon after this, M. Huygens' watch with a spiral spring got abroad, and made a great noise in England, as if the longitude could be found by it. It is certain, however, that his invention was later than the year 1673, when his book "De Horol. Oscillat." was published; wherein he has not one word of this, although he has of several other contrivances on the same way. —I. PLATT, in "A Library of Wonders and Curiosities."

Travel

I sit in mine house at ease,
Moving nor foot nor hand;
Yet sail through the unchartered seas
And wander from land to land.

And though I may travel far,
It is always well with me;
I can come from an outmost star
At a touch, at a call from thee.

—RICHARD BURTON, in "Lyrics of Brotherhood."

"ΠΟΛΥΤΙΜΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΦΡΟΣΥΝΟΣ ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ Χριστιανισμὸς τονίζει τὴν ἀξίαν τοῦ πνευματικοῦ πλούτου. Ἀλλ' ὁ ἀποκτῶν πνευματικὸν πλοῦτον διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως καὶ ἐφαρμογῆς τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ, δὲν χρειάζεται νὰ στερηθῇ ποτὲ μιᾶς ἀφθόνου προμηθείας διὰ τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους ἀνάγκας καὶ ὑποχρεώσεις αὐτοῦ. Ἐπειδὴ πολλὰ πράγματα χρειάζονται ἵνα διατηρῆται ἡ ὑπαρξις ἐν τῇ γῇ, εἶναι καλὸν νὰ ἐνθυμῆται τις ὅτι ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὁ Ἰδρυτὴς τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ, εἶπε, "Ζητεῖτε πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ· καὶ ταῦτα πάντα θέλουσι σᾶς προστεθῆ."

Οἱ σπουδασταὶ τῆς Βίβλου γνωρίζουν καλῶς ποσάκις ὁ Σολομὼν ἐξεθείασε τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς σοφίας καὶ ἀντιλήψεως, ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῶν Παροιμιῶν· καὶ ὁ Ἑβραῖος βασιλεὺς ὑπεδήλωσε συχνάκις τὰς μεθόδους καὶ τὰ μέσα τῆς ἀποκτήσεως τῶν διανοητικῶν τούτων ἰδιοτήτων, καθὼς καὶ τὰ ἀποτελέσματα αὐτῶν, τὰς ἀμοιβὰς τῆς δικαιοσύνης. Εἰς τὸ εἰκοστὸν τέταρτον κεφάλαιον τῶν Παροιμιῶν εὑρίσκονται αἱ ἑξῆς λέξεις "Διὰ τῆς σοφίας οἰκοδομεῖται οἶκος, καὶ διὰ τῆς συνέσεως στερεόνεται. Καὶ διὰ τῆς γνώσεως τὰ ταμεῖα θέλουσι γεμισθῆ ἀπὸ παντὸς πολυτίμου καὶ εὐφροσύνου πλούτου." Ὁ σοφὸς ἄνθρωπος δυνατὸν νὰ ἐθεώρει τὸν "οἶκον" ὡς μίαν κατάστασιν συναισθήσεως, ἂν ἐξεφράσθη ὡς διαμονή, ναὸς ἢ μέρος δι' ἐμπορικὰς συναλλαγάς. Γίνεται χρῆσις τῆς λέξεως σήμερον εἰς πολλὰς σημασίας· δὲν ἔχομεν δὲ ἐξουσίαν νὰ περιορίζωμεν τὴν ἔννοιαν τῆς λέξεως "οἶκος" εἰς κατοικίαν ἢ ἐκκλησίαν.

Βεβαίως ὁ ἀναφερόμενος πλοῦτος δέον νὰ εἶναι καθαρῶς διανοητικὸς πλοῦτος· διότι μία οἰκία πεπληρωμένη μὲ ὑλικὰ πλούτη δυνατὸν νὰ μὴ εἶναι ἐκτάκτως ἐπιθυμητὴ ἢ συντελεστικὴ πρὸς ἁρμονίαν. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐξηγεῖ τὴν φύσιν τοῦ διανοητικοῦ τούτου πλούτου, καὶ πῶς ἡ γνῶσις τῆς σοφίας καὶ πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως, καὶ ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ αὐτῶν, πλουτίζει τοὺς εἰλικρινεῖς ἀκολούθους αὐτῆς πέραν τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτῶν νὰ περιγράψουν. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy μᾶς βοηθεῖ νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν μίαν ἐπαρκῆ ἰδέαν τοῦ πλούτου τούτου ἐν "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" ("Τῇ Πρώτῃ Ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῇ Ἐπιστήμονι, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα") ἔνθα γράφει, ἐν σελίδι 175 "Γλυκύτερα ἀπὸ τὸ βάλσαμον τοῦ Γαλαάδ, πλουσιώτερα ἀπὸ τοὺς ἀδάμαντας τῆς Γολκόνδης, προσφιλῆ ὡς ἡ φιλία ἐκείνων οὓς ἀγαπῶμεν, εἶναι ἡ δικαιοσύνη, ἡ ἀδελφότης, καὶ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ ἀγάπη."

Ὁἱοσδήποτε, ὅστις ἐφαρμόζει εἰλικρινῶς τὴν Ἐπιστήμην τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ εἰς τὴν σκέψιν αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς τὰς σχέσεις του μὲ ἄλλους, θὰ εὕρῃ τὸν "οἶκον" ἢ συναίσθησίν του, πλήρη ἀπὸ ἰδέας δικαιοσύνης, ἀδελφικῆς ἀγάπης, καὶ ἀπὸ ἄλλας τοιαύτας πνευματικὰς ἐννοίας, κρατουμένας ἐν τῇ σκέψει καὶ ἐκφραζομένας εἰς "Χριστιανικὴν ἀγάπην"—"ὅλα πολύτιμα καὶ εὐφρόσυνα πλούτη." Τὰ πνευματικὰ ταῦτα πλούτη, φιλοξενούμενα καὶ μεταχειριζόμενα κατὰ τὴν διδασκαλίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, βοηθοῦν τοὺς σπουδαστὰς νὰ ἀποβάλλουν τὰς τάσεις καὶ τοὺς χαρακτῆρας τοῦ σαρκικοῦ νοός, ὅπως τὴν ὀκνηρίαν, ἀτιμίαν, ἀπληστίαν, ἀδικίαν, τὸ μῖσος, καὶ τὸν φθόνον, τὰ ὁποῖα πάντα ἄγουν εἰς τὴν ἔλλειψιν καὶ στενοχωρίαν. Ἡ φανέρωσις τῶν θετικῶν πνευματικῶν ἰδιοτήτων τῆς σκέψεως ἀποκαλυφθέντων ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, ζωογονοῦν τὴν πρακτικὴν τοῦ ἀτόμου ἱκανότητα, κρίσιν, φιλοπονίαν, καὶ ἐσωτερικὴν ὄψιν, οὕτως ὥστε ἡ καρτερία, ὀξυδέρκεια, καὶ ἡ διάκρισις παρευρίσκονται εἰς τὴν ἐργασίαν ἑνός. Τότε ἡ ἐπιτυχία θὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ βεβαίως διότι ὁ κόσμος ἔχει πάντοτε ἀνάγκην ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν οἵτινες ἔχουν, καὶ μεταχειρίζονται τὰς μόλις ἀναφερθείσας ἰδιότητας τῆς σκέψεως.

Ἐνῷ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐμπνέει τοὺς ἀκολούθους της νὰ ἐργάζωνται περισσότερον διὰ τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου, παρὰ διὰ ὑλικὰς ἀμοιβάς, ἐν τούτοις αἱ ἀμοιβαὶ ἔρχονται ἀφθόνως, καθὼς ὑπόσχεται ἡ Βίβλος. Μετὰ τὴν δήλωσιν περὶ σοφίας εἰς τὰς Παροιμίας, ἀφορῶσαν "τὸν πολύτιμον καὶ εὐφρόσυνον πλοῦτον" ἀναγιγνώσκομεν· "Τοιαύτη θέλει εἶσθαι εἰς τὴν ψυχήν σου ἡ γνῶσις τῆς σοφίας· ὅταν εὕρῃς αὐτήν, τότε θέλεις λάβη ἀμοιβήν, καὶ ἡ ἐλπίς σου δὲν θέλει ἐκκοπῆ."

Ὁ τρόπος μὲ τὸν ὁποῖον ἀποκτᾷ τις πλούτη ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, εἶναι πράγματι ὁ τρόπος τὸν ὁποῖον ἐδίδαξεν ὁ Κύριος, καὶ ὅστις ἐκηρύχθη τόσον καθαρῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ μαθητοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννου, καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγάλου Χριστιανοῦ ἥρωος, Παύλου, ὅστις ἐδίδαξε τοὺς ἀκολούθους αὐτοῦ νὰ μὴ "ἐλπίζωσιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀδηλότητα τοῦ πλούτου, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὸν Θεὸν τὸν ζῶντα, ὅστις δίδει εἰς ἡμᾶς πλουσίως πάντα εἰς ἀπόλαυσιν." Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀντελήφθη τελείως τὴν σκέψιν τῶν πιστῶν τούτων μαθητῶν τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ οὕτως ἔγραψεν εἰς τὴν "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ("Ἐπιστήμην καὶ Ὑγείαν μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν σελ. 459), "Ὁ Παῦλος καὶ ὁ Ἰωάννης εἶχον μίαν καθαρὰν κατανόησιν ὅτι, καθὼς ὁ θνητὸς ἄνθρωπος δὲν ἀνέρχεται εἰς κοσμικὰ ἀξιώματα εἰμὴ διὰ θυσίας, οὕτω πρέπει νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ οὐράνιον πλοῦτον διὰ τῆς ἀπαρνήσεως ὅλης τῆς κοσμικότητος" Ὁ τρόπος οὗτος εἶναι ὁ τρόπος τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς ἐκείνους οἵτινες ζητοῦν καὶ ἀκολουθοῦν αὐτόν· παρακολουθεῖται δὲ ἀπὸ σταθερὰς ἀμοιβάς, ἐκφραζομένας εἰς εὐχαρίστησιν, εὐδοκίαν, χαράν, καὶ εὐγνωμοσύνην.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Il Maestro

He took me into fairyland
And led me far away
To where the nymphs and satyrs dance
Beside a sapphire bay.

He showed me how the magic wood
Slopes towards the shining sand
Where prancing horsemen hurry toward
The flowers of fairyland.

So all I do is close my eyes
That he may point the way
To wondrous realms which open when
Rachmaninoff will play.

What matter if I wake to find
The world is dull and gray?
He took me once to fairyland
Ten thousand miles away.

ROSE CHURCHILL.

The Amethystine Moors

How lovely are the moors at all times! But there is a moment, in autumn, just before sunset, when the level rays shine straight on to the great heather-clad hills which seem to touch the cool blue of the sky on a far horizon. Then is the transformation scene staged, as it were, for these red rays turn the hillside into a flaming miracle of color. Who could suppose that these tiny flowers, individually so small and humble, could give out such a wealth of beauty?

Along the horizon line where runs the road, tiny objects seem to crawl like flies, as the automobiles pass and repass, flying down one long gradient to struggle gamely up the next. Nearer to where we stand some men are carrying peat, and we stop to watch the long cart with its dark burden and the two horses which draw it, silhouetted sharply against the clear sky; for on this great expanse of tumbled hills, lying fold upon fold, horizons are many and each one is touched with beauty. As the sun drops the color fades, and the scene seems to sink back into a cold and distant loveliness. On the still air there floats the fragrance of burning peat, for, with all the moor at their door, no one can lack a peat to put on the fire on a chilly evening. The wide sky overhead is dappled with little pink clouds, the aftermath of the sunset; soon these, too, fade, the birds cease their calling, and night falls over the face of the moor.

Crossing the Dakotas

Undulating fields of oats, broken here and there by a plowed brown expanse.

A stark, homely farmhouse, with a brave but hopeless attempt to beautify the unlovely dooryard.

Standing in the shadow of a haystack, the only shadow in the sunny landscape, a white horse.

Purple soil, rich loam, above which plumed cornstalks wave gay salute.

Fields of red clover.

A broad river, along the shore of which march an endless company of willow trees, green in the foreground, gray as they approach the horizon.

Cutting a level sweep through the wheat, a giant tractor. A red-barred gate opens in upon a lane with a grove of alders at its end.

Then come pasture lands, fringed with a Corot cluster of trees. A dirt road, copper in color, too hard to be dusty, down which a horseman gallops; almost the only figure of man in this kaleidoscope of nature.

Weather-beaten windbreaks that, in winter, serve to keep drifting snow off the tracks, today pencil the aisles of the engine's course. Houses far apart; too far and small, with great barns for contrast. Several large barns to one small house—one remembers the *Revolt of Mother*, by Mary Wilkins Freeman.

More fields: wheat, oats, corn. This is the section of country of which Hamlin Garland and Willa Cather wrote: to which the Lindbergh family migrated in days when the airplane was undreamed of and the railroad only a hope.

Later that hope was realized: steel rails broke through a wilderness.

And today the scene is almost pastoral.

The train moves swiftly on through the land of the Dakotas

"Precious and pleasant riches"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANITY stresses the value of spiritual riches. But one who gains spiritual riches through the understanding and application of the law of God need never lack an abundant supply for his human needs and obligations. As many things are required to maintain existence on earth, it is well to remember that Christ Jesus, the Founder of Christianity, said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Bible students are well aware how often in the book of Proverbs Solomon exalted the value of wisdom and understanding; and the Hebrew king often alluded to the ways and means of acquiring these mental qualities, as well as to their effects, the rewards of righteousness. In the twenty-fourth chapter of Proverbs occur these words: "Through wisdom is an house builded; and by understanding it is established; and by knowledge shall the chambers be filled with all precious and pleasant riches." The wise man may have thought of a "house" as a state of consciousness, whether it was expressed in a domicile, a temple of worship, or a place for business transactions. The word is used today in many significations; and we have no authority for limiting the meaning of the word "house" to a home or a church.

Surely, the riches referred to must be purely mental riches; for a house filled full of material riches might not be especially desirable or conducive to harmony. Christian Science explains the nature of these mental riches, and how the knowledge of wisdom and spiritual understanding, and their application, enriches its sincere followers beyond their power to describe. Mary Baker Eddy helps us to gain an adequate idea of these riches in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," wherein on page 175 she writes, "Sweeter than the balm of Gilead, richer than the diamonds of Golconda, dear as the friendship of those we love, are justice, fraternity, and Christian charity."

Anyone who sincerely applies the Science of Christianity to his thinking and relations with others will find his "house," or consciousness, filled with ideas of justice, brotherly love, and other similar spiritual concepts, held in thought and expressed in "Christian charity"—"all precious and pleasant riches." These spiritual riches, entertained and used according to the teaching of Christian Science, enable its students to put out the tendencies and traits of the carnal mind, such as laziness, dishonesty, greed, injustice, hate, and envy, all of which lead to lack and discomfort. The manifestation of the positive spiritual qualities of thought revealed in Christian Science quickens the individual's practical ability, judgment, industry, and insight, so that perseverance, far-sightedness, and discretion attend one's work. Then success is sure to follow; for the world is always in need of men and women who have, and use, the qualities of thought just mentioned.

While Christian Science inspires its followers to work more for the love of God and man than for material rewards, yet the rewards do abundantly come, as the Bible promises. Following the statement of wisdom in Proverbs regarding "all precious and pleasant riches," we read, "So shall the knowledge of wisdom be unto thy soul: when thou hast found it, then there shall be a reward, and thy expectation shall not be cut off."

The way in which to obtain true riches in Christian Science is indeed the way which the Master taught, and which was so clearly preached by his disciple, John, and by the great Christian hero, Paul, who taught his followers not to "trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy." Mrs. Eddy thoroughly understood the thought of these faithful disciples of the Master, and so she wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 459), "Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, as mortal man achieves no worldly honors except by sacrifice, so he must gain heavenly riches by forsaking all worldliness." This way is the way of peace to those who seek and follow it; and it is attended by constant rewards, expressed in satisfaction, good will, joy, and gratitude.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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EARLY RISE IN STOCKS BRINGS PROFIT-TAKING

Gains in Oil Shares Are Reduced—Closing Is Easy

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Profit-taking erased gains of 1 to 2 points in utility and industrial stocks today, and reduced advances among the oil shares.

Rails, sluggish all day, turned a little heavy in the late trading when New York Central dipped a couple of points. American Telephone lost most of a 3-point rise.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum and Radio were sold each losing one. U. S. Steel and American Can eased fractionally under the previous close after selling more than a point higher. The close was easy.

Transactions were less than 1,500,000 shares.

The bullish activity in the oils was based on firmer crude prices in the midcontinent, and forecasts of higher prices in California. Furthermore, payment of the regular extra dividend of 25 cents by Standard of New Jersey was encouraging.

Socony-Vacuum paid a dividend of 25 cents, contrasted with a payment of 40 cents in the previous quarter, but some reduction had been anticipated. Wall Street is also looking for developments in the long-projected merger of standards of New Jersey and California.

Steel Trade Better

The week-end reports from the steel trade gave further impetus to the better feeling regarding that industry.

Steel predicted that ingot production, now estimated at slightly above 28 per cent of capacity, would reach 30 per cent this week. The motor industry and the railroads are showing renewed interest in steel buying.

Wall Street was keenly interested in the meetings of heads of railway labor organizations in Washington this week, in view of the New York Central's proposal of a voluntary wage cut of 1 per cent for one year.

A further slump in foreign exchange rates, particularly the French franc, was regarded as decisive evidence that the panicky inroads upon American monetary gold stocks by foreign interests were definitely at an end.

The French franc is now well below the level at which it is profitable to take gold from New York.

The pound sterling also declined precipitantly, presumably reflecting a withdrawal of support, and an end of security liquidation and withdrawal of funds from this market by London interests.

Bonds Are Strong

All grades of bonds strengthened today although trading was not uniformly active.

Railroad loans scored many of the larger gains although as a group they were less active than either foreign or public utility obligations. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 experienced a heavier turnover than most other issues, and appreciated fractionally. Southern Pacific 4½s of 1968 advanced 3 points to 75 at one time. Chicago & Northwestern 4½s of 1949, Erie 5s of 1975, and Pennsylvania Series D 4½s sold about 1 point higher on a few sales.

Fractional gains developed in Atchison General 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4s of 1992, Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943, Pennsylvania General 4½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 and Union Pacific 4s of 1968 on quiet trading. Southern Railway 4s of 1956 were weak.

Most Liberty and U. S. Treasury obligations were higher, but with the exception of the Liberty 4th 4¼s and U. S. Treasury 4s the market in them was often bulish.

The upturn in public utility loans was principally a fractional matter, but gains in this group was almost universal. American & Foreign Power 5s and International Telephone debenture 5s advanced about 1 point, which was much larger than most utility gains. American Telephone 5s of 1960 and of 1965, Detroit Edison 4½s, Duquesne Light 4½s and Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s moved up fractionally.

A 3-point gain in Phillips Petroleum 5½s featured the industrial issues, which were firm to higher in quiet trading.

Encouraged by the strength in stocks, issues with conversion or optional privileges were generally higher.

Foreign obligations were less active than usual but an upward movement was in progress among them. German loans scored some of the larger gains.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

(Including Fort Worth & Denver City and Wichita Valley Railway)

	1931	1930
Sept. gross	$1,411,858	$1,683,442
Net oper income	227,747	299,286
9 months' gross	12,355,007	15,398,010
Net oper income	1,872,417	2,149,819

FEDERAL SCREW WORKS

DETROIT, Nov. 2—Federal Screw Works reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $109,178 after interest, depreciation and taxes, compared with net loss of $49,862 in the third quarter of 1930. For nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss was $174,890, contrasted with net profit of $240,480, equal to $1.51 a share on 159,000 shares, in the first nine months of 1930.

SALMON PACKERS RAISE PRICE

SEATTLE, Nov. 2—Twenty members of new Pacific Salmon Sales Corp., including Skinner & Eddy and P. E. Harris, have advanced pinks to $1 from 85 cents and chum to 90 cents from 75 cents. This restores prices to opening quotations. The new agency has received cooperation of packers and this advance is the first outward result of the effort to stabilize the industry.

STOCKS GAIN IN OCTOBER

The market appraisal of 100 representative common stocks increased $1,198,016,000, or 9.2 per cent, to $14,170,832,000 in the month of October, according to Frazier Jelke & Co. The same old issues sold up to $43,447,945,000 at the end of August, 1929, and as low as $12,972,866,000 at the end of September, 1931.

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Illinois Power & Light Corporation reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $6,213,575 after depreciation, interest, amortization, taxes and subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $6,835,499 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930.

SEGAL LOCK & HARDWARE CO.

Louis Segal, president of Segal Lock & Hardware Company, said the company has paid off all of its debts to banks, totaling approximately $560,000,

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	1931 High	1931 Low	Nov. 2	Oct. 31
14¼	2½		Abitibi Pow & P	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
52	8	.6	Abitibi pf	200	8½	7⅞	8½	7⅞
23½	7	1	Adams Express	800	9	8¾	9	8½
33½	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	500	29	28½	28½	28¼
23½	10	1	Addressograph	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
10	10	1.60	Affiliated Prod	800	10	18⅜	18⅜	19
109⅝	52	3	Air Reduction	900	65¾	63¾	63¾	65
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	6900	15¼	14⅛	14⅛	15
12¾	3¼		Alleghany Corp	1900	4	3⅜	3¾	4
50⅛	8		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	8½	8	8½	8¼
60	30	.3	Alliance Realty	20	22	22	22	
182⅜	68	6‡	Allied Chem	10600	87⅜	84¼	85	85⅝
42¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	1600	17	16½	16½	16⅝
33	13	2	Amerada	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
39⅝	5½		Am Ag Ch Del	1100	8¾	8¼	8½	
63¾	18	.3‡	Am Bank Note	600	23½	22½	23½	22½
38	21¼	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	22½	22½	22½	22¼
124⅜	95	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	96	96	96	
129⅜	71⅜	5‡	Am Can	12500	82¾	80½	80½	83¼
152½	134½	7	Am Can pf	200	136	135½	136	
38⅜	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	10	50	50	50	49½
48⅜	31¼	3‡	Am Chicle	200	35⅞	35¾	35¾	36
21¼	5		Am Colortype	800	8	8	8	8
14½	5		Am Com Alcohol	1700	8⅞	8¼	8¾	9
33½	9		Am European	500	12¼	12	12	
51¾	10⅜		Am & For Pow	13200	17¼	15⅝	16	15¾
100	45½	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	51	51	51	50
31⅝	10½	2	Am Ice	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
26	6		Am International	1200	9½	8¾	8¾	9⅜
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
22¾	5	3	Am Metal	200	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
89½	20	6	Am Metal 6%	90	30	28	30	21
39⅞	11⅝		Am Nat Gas pf	100	2	1⅞	2	2
64⅝	14½	1	Am Pow & Lt	2900	19⅜	18⅜	18⅞	18½
85	54	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	55½
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	2700	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
12⅜	2¼		Am Republics	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅜	10		Am Rolling Mill	3400	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	300	35	35	35	34½
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	3800	25½	24⅞	25	24⅞
4½	½		Am Solvents & C	400	⅞	¾	¾	
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	800	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
31¼	7⅜	1	Am Steel Fdries	900	11	11	11	10¾
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	43	43	43	
201⅜	121⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	18200	140⅜	137½	137½	137⅜
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	2100	34⅜	32⅝	32⅝	33
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	200	30½	29¾	29¾	29½
11⅞	3¾		Am Woolen	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	
40	20		Am Woolen pf	300	28⅝	25½	25⅝	26½
8¾	2¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	700	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	4
45⅛	23		Am Zinc L&S pf	300	33	32	33	32
43¼	12⅝		Anaconda Cop	8300	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	800	20½	20	20	19⅝
18	8		Archer Daniels	1200	13⅛	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	400	34	34	34	34
4⅛	1		Armour Ill A	1300	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
2⅞	½		Armour Ill B	1100	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
14⅞	6		Armour Ill pf	400	10¼	9⅞	10	9½
28⅞	3½	2‡	Asso Apparel Ind	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
29⅜	9⅜	2‡	Asso Dry Goods	400	12½	12¼	12½	
98	75	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	80	80	80	
202⅜	97½	10	Atchison T & SF	2100	110¼	107½	108½	108½
108¼	90	5	Atchison pf	700	92	92	92	
28	10⅜		Atl Gulf & WI	200	11½	11⅜	11½	
53½	16	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	300	18	17⅞	18	
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	6100	14½	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
54	20⅜	4	Atlas Powder	100	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	21
99⅞	78	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	80	80	80	80
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	14600	127½	122½	123¼	125¼
21½	¾		Auto Sales	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6⅛	2½		Aviation Corp Del	1500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—B—					
27⅞	6¼		Baldwin Loco	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅝
87⅛	28	4	Balt & Ohio	4200	35	33⅜	33⅝	35
107	100	6½	Bamberger pf	20	99½	99½	99½	
66⅝	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	300	29¼	29¼	29¼	
4½	4¾	1	Barnsdall A	10700	7⅜	⅝	7	6½
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	600	47¼	46¼	46½	46
111	93½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	41	41	41	
80	62¼	4.80	Belg Nat Ays pnf	200	64	64	64	
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	7200	17⅞	17½	17½	17½
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	900	32½	31½	32¼	31¾
70⅜	22⅝	2	Bethlehem Steel	6400	26¾	25¾	26½	26¼
82½	63	7	Blumenthal pf	10	69	69	69	
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	900	26½	24¾	24¾	25¾
66½	32⅛	4	Bon Ami A	500	50	50	50	
17¼	2½		Booth Fish 1pf	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
76½	37	3‡	Borden	4200	47⅞	47	47	46⅞
30⅞	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1200	13¼	12½	12½	12½
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	1500	11	10¾	10¾	11
5¼	2¼		Brockway	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
26	2¾		Brockway pf	30	5	5	5	
69⅜	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	900	42½	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝
129⅜	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	92½	92	92½	90
118¾	117½	7	Brown Shoe pf	90	118	118	118	
15	3¼		Brunswick Balke	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	2⅜		Bruns Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	
20⅞	5		Bucyrus Erie	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
34⅞	7⅜		Bucyrus E ev pf	500	8½	8	8½	8⅛
13	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	300	5	5	5	5
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	4100	14⅜	13⅞	14	13¾
31	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	300	18½	18¼	18¼	18
104	52	7	Bush Term deb	20	60	60	60	60
25¾	11⅝		Butte Copp & Zinc	100	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1¾	¾		Butte & Superior	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
69¾	12⅝	..	Byers	3600	20⅜	19½	19½	19⅜
			—C—					
53	10¼	2	Calif Packing	900	12½	11⅞	12	11⅞
16⅜	7½	1	Campwell Ws&C	400	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	
45	14	3	Canada Dry	400	19	19	19	18⅞
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4600	15½	14⅞	15	15⅜
25	17⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	19	18⅜	18⅜	
16	5¼		Capital Admin	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
51½	33⅛		Case Thresh	4800	53¼	50¾	50¾	50⅜
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	5800	17¼	16½	16½	16½
14⅜	2⅜		Celotex Co	200	3½	3½	3½	
230	82	8	Central RR of NJ	100	95	95	95	
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	72	72	72	
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	700	15¾	14¾	14⅞	15¼
7¼	2¼		Certon-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35	11	..	Cartain-Teed pf	100	25	25	25	
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
24⅛	14¼	3	Chespeake Corp	500	23¾	23	23½	24
46⅞	236	2½	Ches & Ohio	2700	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	32½
7⅞	3½		Chi & G Trunk	100	4½	4½	4½	
8⅞	2		Chi Mil & St P	300	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
15⅜	3⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
45½	13½	4	Chi & N western	400	15¼	15	15	15½
116	37½	7	Chi & N west pf	300	37½	35	35	
65½	20	..	Cih Rock Isl &P	200	24	23¾	23¾	24
33¾	8	..	Childs Company	1400	13⅜	13½	13½	13½
33¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	22900	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	15⅞
37⅞	26⅝	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel	600	28¾	28½	28¾	
4⅜	1		City Stores	300	1½	1½	1½	
34⅛	16⅜	3	Cluett Peabody	100	21	21	21	
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	2200	118¼	115½	116	117¾
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	33½	33¼	33½	
12	7¾		Collins & Aikman	300	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
32½	8⅛		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10½
45⅜	16⅜	1.60	Columbian Gas	3300	22¾	21¾	21¾	22½
111⅜	33	4	Columbian Carb	3500	49¾	47¼	47½	47
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	500	13	12½	12½	13½
82	55½	6½	Comm Cred pf	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	
3¼	15⅛	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	20¾	20¾	20¾	
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	5900	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	11½
12	4½	.30	Comwlth & So	4900	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜
14¾	6⅛	1	Congoleum Nairn	800	11¼	11	11⅛	11
70	62	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	20	62	62	62	
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	7200	74⅜	72⅜	72⅞	72⅞
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	300	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	⅝
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	1400	9	8½	8¾	8
33⅜	3¾		Cont Baking B	600	1	1	1	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	47½	46½	47½	46
62¾	31⅛	2½	Cont Can	1900	39¼	38½	38¾	38
48	22⅜	3	Cont Motors	1800	7	6¾	6¾	7
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	28	27¼	27½	27¾
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	100	1⅜	1¾	1¾	1⅝
12	5	..	Cont Oil	11500	8¾	8½	8½	8½
12	1¼	..	Cont Shares	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
86⅝	36⅛	3	Corn Products	2700	49¼	47¾	48⅜	47½
18	3¾	..	Coty	200	5	5	5	..
34½	20	2‡	Cream of Wheat	200	24	24	24	..
68	30	4	Crown Will Pap	200	30	30	30	..
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	200	29	28½	28½	..
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	700	36½	36	36	37½
8⅞	1¾	..	Curtis Wright	3200	2¼	2	2¼	2
8⅞	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	700	3	2¾	3	
112	81	7	Cushman 7%	80	90	90	90	90
			—D—					
23	4		Davison Chem	1100	6⅜	6	6⅜	6
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	14	14	14	13⅞
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	100	99	99	99	
102	29½	4	Del Lack & W	500	35	34	35	35
45¾	9	..	Denver R G pf	200	10	10	10	
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	100	133	133	133	
23	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	400	16½	16	16	16
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	600	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9
27	21	3½	Dreser A	200	27	27	27	
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
107	53¾	4‡	Du Pont deNem	12900	60½	58⅝	58¾	59
124¾	107½	6	Du Pont deb	400	110	107½	110	107½
			—E—					
13¼	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4½	4⅛	4½	
186¾	93	5‡	Eastman Kodak	900	109¾	106	106	109
21⅜	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	600	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
69	35½	..	Eitington S pf	200	54½	54½	54½	55
74⅜	30	4	Elec Auto-Lite	8200	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	31⅜
110	98	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	100	100	100	
4½	1⅜	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	2½	..	Elect & Mus Ind	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
60¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	16700	17⅞	17	17¼	17⅜
98¼	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	64	62¾	62¾	62
66	39	4	Elec Stor Battery	500	35¼	34⅜	35	35⅞
45⅜	30	3	Endicott Johnson	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	
49	22	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	22	22	22	
35⅞	18⅛	2½	Equitable Off Big	100	19½	19½	19½	
39¾	10⅜	..	Erie RR	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
45½	13½	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
8⅜	2	..	Evens Auto Load	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
			—F—					
29⅜	5	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	7	7	7	7
24	4⅞	..	Fashion Park pf	100	5	5	5	..
21⅜	13	2‡	Fed Dept Stores	100	19	19	19	18
15½	2¾	..	Fed Screw pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
30	6½	.20	Fed Water serv	100	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	600	30¼	30	30¼	
21½	13	1	Firestone T&R	100	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
66⅛	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	52½	52½	52½	52¼
63	51	2½‡	First Nat Stores	400	50½	49¾	50½	
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	700	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅜
3	½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	½	½	½	½
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	400	15½	15	15	15¼
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	100	21½	21½	21½	21
38⅜	5		Fox Film A	1400	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
43¾	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	1100	21½	21	21	21
			—G—					
6⅜	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1⅞
60	20½	3	Gamewell	20	23½	23½	23½	22½
7⅞	2⅞	..	GenAm Inv	1200	3½	3½	3½	
73⅛	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	9400	48¼	46¾	47½	47
47	9⅜	2	Gen Asphalt	1400	16½	16	16	15⅞
25⅝	14⅝	2	Gen Baking	1100	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅝
114	98	8	Gen Baking pf	100	104	104	104	
25½	6¾	..	Gen Cable A	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅞
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	10	18	18	18	
54¾	24⅜	1.60	Gen Electric	23400	31¾	30⅜	30½	30⅝
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
56	30¼	3	Gen Foods	4100	36½	35⅜	36¼	36
8½	2½	.30	Gen Gas&E A	2500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
76¾	23	.6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	27½	27½	27½	26
50	32	3	Gen Mills	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¼
100⅛	93½	6	Gen Mills pf	1100	93½	93	93	
48	22⅜	3	Gen Motors	18100	27	26¼	26⅜	26½
103⅜	85	6	Gen Mot pf ex pf	1100	89½	89	89	89½
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	10	16½	16	16	
23	4⅜	..	Gen Pub Ser	200	6½	6	6	
84⅛	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	1400	34⅞	32¼	32¼	32
57⅜	15	1	Gen Refractories	100	17	17	17	
15½	1¼	..	Gen Thea Equip	1400	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
38⅜	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	7400	15⅜	13⅜	14½	15⅛
76⅞	45¼	5	Gillette S R pf	100	55	55	55	
7⅞	3	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
16⅛	4½	..	Glidden	200	8	7¾	8	
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3100	7¾	7¼	7¾	7
42⅛	18	2½	Gold Dust	4100	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜
			—H—					
99	23¼	..	Hahn Depi Sto	700	3½	3½	3¼	3½
30	26¼	1¾	Hack W pf A	200	27¼	27½	27¼	
63⅞	35½	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	28½	28	28½	
19⅜	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	12	12	12	12
44¼	17⅜	1	Harbison Walker	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
8	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	9⅞	.80	Hercules Motors	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
104	80	5	Hershey Choic pf	100	89¾	89	89	
37	17	2.75	Holland Furnace	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
120	81	7.80	Homestake M	100	112	112	112	110¼
68⅛	19	..	Houston Oil	8400	32½	30⅛	30⅞	30⅝
10	4	..	Houston Oil new	3100	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	200	33	32	33	
26	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	400	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
13⅛	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	1100	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4½
			—I—					
89	18¾	..	Ill Central	2100	20¾	19⅜	19⅜	20¾
78	35	4	Ill Central LL	50	35	35	35	
42	1⅛	..	Indian Motor	100	1½	1½	1½	
46	2⅝	..	Indian Refining	100	3⅜	3⅜	8⅝	
86	27⅝	4	Indus Rayon	400	34½	33	33	33½
182	45	4	Ingersoll-Rand	1700	53¼	50½	53	51
71	26	2½	Inland Steel	200	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¼
45	7¼	..	Interboro Rap T	700	11½	10⅜	11	10⅜
15	4	..	Interlake Iron	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5½	1⅛	..	Int Agr Corp	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
179¾	92	6‡

OPERATIONS OF STEEL PLANTS ARE IMPROVING

Stocks in Hands of Consumers Are Becoming Depleted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The heads of the largest two steel corporations have mentioned tangible evidences of improvement in the steel trade. These signs took the form of the restarting of idle plants and the employment of several thousand additional men. It had been observed even before these more cheerful statements, were made that the operating rate of the industry had improved 1 per cent to 29 per cent of capacity.

The slight increase in operations has probably been due to the fact that stocks of steel in the hands of consumers are becoming depleted, and orders are being turned in by necessity and not because steel prices are cheap.

It has been noted that some of the lines which heretofore have been the most active have fallen off in demand, this applying particularly to fabricated structural steel, pipe and plates. On the other hand, slowness in these varieties has been counterbalanced by gains in other lines such as railroad steel, tin plate, sheets and strips.

Prices Rule Steady

Iron and steel prices are fairly steady in the main, though the principal price changes are downward. However, in the case of iron and steel scrap in the Chicago district, a stiffening in the market has taken place.

Scrap prices have been the lowest on record, and as a result holders of scrap have not been selling and scrap available for the market has become somewhat scarce. This has, therefore, imparted a stronger tone to the market.

Among the finished steel list, strips and sheets have suffered concessions of $1 or $2 a ton in some instances where sold to the automobile industry.

Pig iron prices have leaned toward easiness or weakness along the Atlantic seaboard. Earnings statements of virtually all of the steel companies for third quarter showed losses, and hence revealed the need of standing firm at present price levels.

The fact that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation decided to maintain its dividend at last week's meeting gave confidence to the industry, as it was felt that the dividend would have been passed had conditions in the industry not favored its maintenance.

The railroads have been inquiring for and buying steel and equipment involving steel more briskly. There are at least 100,000 tons of steel rails either inquired for or purchased over the week. Some inquiry for locomotives has appeared for the first time in weeks, the Lehigh Valley asking for 15 to 20, while six engines for shipment to China are being figured on.

Railroad Purchases

The Western Maryland has purchased 58,000 tie plates, taking 38,000 from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation and the rest from the Wheeling Steel Corporation. No rail inquiries from the New York Central or Pennsylvania Railroad have appeared as yet, but these can be counted on to develop before the end of the year.

Automobile production is increasing at a slower rate than had been expected by this time of year. However, there is a fair amount of purchasing, and even the eastern makers of steel sheets feel an impetus from this line of buying. Sheets are also being sold more liberally to the makers of radio receiving sets and to the manufacturers of sheet steel stoves and ranges.

Despit the fact that structual steel has been more quiet in recent weeks, sales for the year to date are slightly in excess of those for the corresponding period of last year.

Demand for pig iron has turned rather quiet again as regards large tonnage inquiries, though the small lot tonnages, such as carload lots, are on the increase. Competition has become keener and for the first time in several months eastern Pennsylvania iron has been offered for sale in New England in competition with Buffalo, local and imported iron.

The American steel makers are shipping much less steel to Canada because of the decline in the Canadian dollar. At the same time the British steel makers are making a drive to procure Canadian business, striving to furnish the forms of steel which the Candadians do not produce. The British emphasize the point that they do not wish to compete with Canadian manufacturers, but wish to win some of the business which formerly came to the United States. Since Canada has invariably been the best foreign market for the American steel makers, the development is an important one.

Among the nonferrous metals it has been refreshing to witness some price advances. Lead was lifted $5 a ton early last week to the price of 4c a pound, New York. Silver rose to 30⅝c an ounce Friday, the highest point for several weeks. Zinc on the other hand dipped to 3.15c a pound, East St. Louis, a new low since 1895, and $1 a ton under the previous bottom point for this year. The price of copper has been unchanged, while tin has fluctuated over narrow margins and is substantially at the same levels which have prevailed for many weeks.

Demand for lead has been very brisk, even after the drastic rise in the price which restored levels of a fortnight ago. Lead purchasing was induced by the belief that prices were bargain ones and not because of any immediate need for the metal. Sales were made for delivery as far ahead as December. Prices are now 4c, New York, and 3.80c, East St. Louis.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

Stockholders of Continental Can Co. Inc, have doubled since the middle of 1929 and now number more than 20,000 holders. During this period the "floating supply" of stock registered in brokers' names has decreased over 40 per cent and the number of stockholders of record has steadily increased during the past two years.

ATLAS TACK CORP. LOSS.

Atlas Tack Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 26, 1931, net loss of $50,038 after all charges. This compares with net loss a year ago of $84,892.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	73	73
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	47¼	47⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	37⅛	37⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	87	87
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	93¾	93¾
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	83	83
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	61	59¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	73¾	73½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	8½	8
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99	98⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅛	102⅜
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	116	116
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102⅛	102⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102⅜	102
Amer T&T 5s '65	102⅛	102
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105⅜	105⅜
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96	96
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	40	40
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76½	74¾
Aromur & Co of Del 5½s '43	63½	62¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	101⅛	101⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	90½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	101	100⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	71¼	71¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	86	86
Balt & Ohio 4s PLE&WV div '41	82¼	81¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	65¼	65¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	92⅞	92½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	69¼	68
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	83½	81⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s ser D 2000	83	83
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	94½	93
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	104¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97⅞	96½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	74½	74½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	79½	78¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104⅛
Bklyn Man Tr af 6s '68	93	92½
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	55	55
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100¾	100
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	98	98
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	85	85
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	74	72
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '56	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88¾	88¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90	89½
Can North 4½s '35	90	90
Can North deb 6½s '46	102½	102½
Can North deb 7s '40	100⅝	100⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	69¼	69
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80	79¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78⅛	78⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44	90	88⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	84	84
Can South 5s A '62	97½	97½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	43½	43
Cen Ill El & G 1st 5s '51	85½	85½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84	84
Certainteed 5½s '48	48	48
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	92¾	92¾
Ches & O gen 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Ches & O 4½s B	86	85¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	99⅞	99⅞
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	100	100
Chicago G L & C 1st 5s '37	102	102
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54½	54
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	61⅜	61⅜
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	71	71
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	67½	67½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	14	13
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39	38¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	67	67
Chicago & Nw gen 4s rcts '87	67	67
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	54¼	54
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	46¼	45¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	81¾	80
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	66½	65½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	53¾	53¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	93½	93½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	74	74
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	88¾	88¾
Clec CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	89	89
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105	104
Colonial Oil 6s '38	33½	33½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	93¼	93½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	62	62
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	86	85¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	86½	86
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	91¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	104⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	32½	(32½
Container Corp 6s '46	54¼	54¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3⅜	3⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	28	28
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	43⅜	43
Cuba RR 6s '36	46½	46½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85	84
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	95	95
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100¾	100
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33¼	32¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	44	43½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102	101⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	94	94
Dodge Bros 6½s '40	88½	87½
Duquesne P & L 5½s '67	100¾	100
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	10
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	20	20
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72	72
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	52½	52½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	52½	52½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	54	53¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	54½	54
Fre Elk M Val 6s	98½	98
Gannett 6s '43	80	80
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	60	60
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100¼	100
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	12	10¾
Goodrich 6s '45	49½	49
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78	77¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95⅞	95
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100¾	100½
Great Northern 4½s '61	89	89
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102	101⅝
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	10	10
Houston Oil 5½s '40	80	80
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45½	45½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59¾	59½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86	86
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¾	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103	102⅝
Ill Central 4s '53	54	54
Ill Central 4¾s '66	48⅞	46⅞
Ill Central 6½s '36	87¼	87¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	52½	52½
Inland Steel 4½s B '61	85	85
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	59½	58½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	68	68
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	66¼	65
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	56	56
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	56	55
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	101	101
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	74½	74¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72½	72½
IntInt Mer Mar col 6s '41	56½	56½
Int Paper 6s '55	41	40⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	56	55
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	71½	70
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	61	59
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	62½	61
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97⅛	97⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62½	62½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	70½	70
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86	85½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88¼	87
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	51	51
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	98	98
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90½	90
Laclede Gas 5½s D	87½	87½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75	75
L'Autaro 6s '54	15	14½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	60¼	60¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	81	81
Lew's Inc 6s '41	89	89
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	41	41
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	96½	96⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39	39
Manhat Ry 6s	56½	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	87¾	87¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	55¾	55¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89	89
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	102	101
Metro Water 5½s '50	41½	41½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	97⅝	997½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	97½	97½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	47	46
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	64	63½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	63¾	62½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	63¼	63
Mo Pac 5s I '81	64	63
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	52¾	52
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100	99¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	49	49
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94½	94½
Nat Steel 5s	77¾	77¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	99⅞	99⅞
New Eng T&T 5s '52	104	103
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	96	96
N O T & M inc 5s '35	43½	43½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	79	79
NYC&HR deb 6s '34	94½	94½
NYC&HR 4½s N	77¼	77
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	77½	77
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100¼	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	86½	85
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	85	85
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	43½	43¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	85	85
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	94½	94½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	91	91
NY Dock Co 5s '38	44	43¼
NY Edison 5s '44	104⅞	104
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110¾	110¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	103	102½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	102⅜	101⅝
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	49
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	102	102
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100½	100½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99½	99½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	21¾	21¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	80½	80½
North Am Co 5s '61	88⅞	88⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	100⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59¾	59
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	88⅝	88½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	91⅞	90¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Nor States Pow 8s B '41	108¼	105¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	105	105
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅛	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	65	64½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	93½	93
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41	40⅞
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91	90½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	78	77¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	85¾	85¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	97	97
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	86⅛	86⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	92	91
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	96	96
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103¼	102⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	100⅝
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	90	90
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	58½	57
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	91½	90¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92	90
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97	97
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100½	100
Pitts CC&StL 4s G	92	92
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	71	70⅝
Postad Tel & Cable 5s '53	44	43
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	97⅝	97½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91½	89½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98½	97
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98¼	97
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80	80
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77¼	77
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83½	83
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	80½	80¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	82½	81½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	55	54
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	14	13¾
St Joseph Lead 5½s	90	90
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	43½	43
St. Louis & SF 4½s '78	34	33½
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	33¾	33⅜
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	43	43
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '53	97½	97½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	74⅞	74⅞
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	8¾	8¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B	3	3
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77	75¾
Shell Union 5s '47	66½	64
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66¾	65½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	3½	3½
Shubert Theater 6s ct	4	4
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	78½	78¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	82
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	97¼
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	97	97
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	87	87
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	101⅞
Southern Bell Tell & Tel 5s '41	102¾	102¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82½	82½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	75	74½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	74	73
Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50	80	80
So Pac S F T 4s '50	56	56
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	71	71
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103½	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅞	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	32	32
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102	101½
Texas Corp 5s '44	84¾	84
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	98⅞	98½
Tex & Pac 5s C '70	70¼	70¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31½	30½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	58	58
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102⅞	102½
Union El of Chi 5s	60	60
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92	92
Union Pacific 4s '68	77	75
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	87½	87½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96	95
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	55	53
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	58½	58
Vanadium 5s '41	68	68
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	1½	1½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	101	101
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	100	100
Wabash RR 4½s '78	32¾	32¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	35½	34½
Walworth 6s '45	39½	39½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	47¼	46⅝
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103¾	103½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	36½	36
Warren Bros 6s '41	51	51
Wabash RR 5½s '75	41	40⅞
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103	103
Washington Ter 3½s '45	84½	84½
West Shore 4s 2361	82	82
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	56	56
Western Pacific 5s A '46	54	54
Western Union R E 4½s '50	91½	91½
Western Union col 5s '38	100½	99⅞
Western Union 5s '60	93	92½
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	104	104
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	58½	58½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85	84¾
Win R Arms 7½s ct	60	57¾
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	60	60
Wis Cntrgen 1st 4s '49 A	38	38
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	76	76
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	76	76

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov 2	Oct31
3½s '47	99.30	99.12	99.26	99
1st 4¼s '47	101.10	101.1	101.5	101.10
1st 4¼s reg	101.16	101.16	101.16	
4th 4¼s '38	101.17	101.12	101.15	101.9
4th 4¼s reg	101	101	101	
US 3s '55	93.4	93	93.4	92.25
US 3½s '49	94	93.24	94	93.10
US 3⅜s '43 March	97.2	96.31	97.1	
US 3⅜s '43 June	97.2	96.20	96.30	
US 3⅜s '47	97.2	96.28	96.30	96.26
US 3¼s '56	99.31	99.24	99.24	99.18
US 4s '54	101.24	101.17	101.17	101.14
US 4¼s '52	105.15	105	105.15	105

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	37	35¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	23½	23½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	24	24
Antioquia 7s A '45	24¾	24¾
Antioquia III 7s '57	23½	23½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48	46¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55	54¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	55	54¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54½	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	55	54¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	55	54½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	58	55½
Australia 4½s '56	48½	48½
Australia 5s '55	55	54
Australia 5s '57	55	54½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93	93
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	78¼	78¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	90	90
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95¾	95½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98½	98
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98½	98
Berlin (City) 6s '58	31⅞	30½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	42	41⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	40¼	40
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	45	44½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	39	38½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	45	44
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	9½	9¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	10
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	13½	13
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101	101
Brazil (Fed U Ry) 7s '52	27½	27½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	30	28¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	27	27
Brazil (US) 8s '41	31½	29¼
Bremen 7s '35	46¾	46¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29¾	29
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	39¼	36½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	38½	35⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	36	36
Bulgaria 7s '67	35	34¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	40¾	40¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	36	36
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94	92½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	81¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94½	94½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	33	32
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	24¾	23½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	28	28
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	37¾	37
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	24	23
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	23½	23
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	23	22
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	24½	23
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	26⅞	26⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	22	22
Chilean Loan 7s '60	23	23
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	32½	32
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	32	30
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '48	34	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33	32
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32½	31¾
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	70	70
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75	75
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	43	43
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	46	46
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79¾	79¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	80	80
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	32	29½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	101	101
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	81	71½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	81½	81½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	89	87¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	86	85
Dutch Ei 6s '47	90	90
Dutch El sf 6s '62	90	90
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	57	57
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	91½	91
French (Rep) 7s '49	113	113
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116	115½
German 7s '49	64	63¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	51	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	50	48¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	53	53
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	39	37½
Germ El Pow '53	43	43
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	44	43
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	44½	44¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	48½	48½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	40¾	39¾
HaHnas 6s '34	38	38
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	48	48
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	36½	36
Iseder Steel 6s '48	36¾	36⅜
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	83	83
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	80¼	80¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	78	70¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	90½	89½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95¾	95½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95¼	95¼
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	95¾	94¾
Karstadt 6s '43	31½	30¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	58½	58½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	39¾	38½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101	100¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101½	100¾
Medellin 6½s '54	31¾	30¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	85	85
Milan (City) 6½s '52	70	70
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	20	18½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	20	18
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	95½	95½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	32	32
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	33	33
New South Wales 5s '57	81½	81½
New South Wales 5s '58	82	81
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102½	102
North German Lloyd 6s '47	41	40
Norway (King) 6s '43	88¾	88¾
Norwegian El 6½s '57	93	93
Nuremberg 6s '52	39½	39½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	74½	73½
Oslo (City) 5½s '65	89½	89½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	80	80
Paris-LLyons-Med 6s '58	100½	100⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96½	96
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	13¾	13¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	21	21
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	90	90
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	88	88
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	85	84½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	89½	89½
Prussia 6½s '51	37	36½
Prussia 6s '52	34	32⅜
Queensland (State) 6s '47	60¼	60¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	70	70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	50¾	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50¾	50
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	63	63
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50	50
Rhinelbe 7s '46	43¼	43¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	24	24
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	15¼	15
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	20¼	19
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	18	18
Ruhr '48	40	40
Rome (City) 6½s '52	74½	72¾
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	92¼	92
Roumania 7s '59	60	60
Ruhr '53	33½	33½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	49½	49½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	21½	20

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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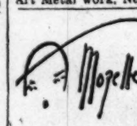

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Butternut
(Juglans cinerea)

Where: Rich woods from New Brunswick to the mountains of Georgia and west to Ontario, Dakotas, Kansas and Arkansas. Cultivated elsewhere.

Distinguishing Features: Low trunk with gray bark, widely spreading branches; wood somewhat lighter than the black walnut; leaflets, 7 to 17, resembling closely those of the black walnut, with pointed ends and rounded bases, downy beneath; the stems downy with clammy hairs; fruit ellipsoid and hairy, pointed; the nut deeply sculptured and rough with ragged ridges; a member of the walnut family.

Late autumn is the glad time for nut-gathers. Then boys vie with squirrels to see which can lay aside the bigger horde for winter months. Whittier has fully described the visions of long evenings, in his great poem "Snow-Bound" where he depicts a jug of cider, apples, and a goodly pack of nuts doing their duty beside the open fireplace.

White walnut is another name for this particular species of hard-shelled fruit, and, like other walnuts, the leaflets are long and turn a dull yellow in autumn. Inasmuch as they do not present the mass of leaves so common to maples, poplars, or oaks, they are seldom planted as shade trees.

Yellow green catkins and spikes appear early in May, gradually unfolding and lengthening to join in the spring celebration with other green things. The wood is light of weight, coarse-grained, and soft in texture, taking on a delightful luster when polished, and used in the interior decorating of homes.

Perhaps it will be of interest to housewives to know that in summer, before the nuts have grown any larger than olives (and before the shell has hardened into the iron-like corrugated "stone"), they can be made into a delicious pickle. After gathering the soft nuts (they are sticky to the touch, like the leaves, a resinous sap exuding from pores along the hairy leaf veins), scald them, and rub off the "fur" or fuzzy outer skin. Put them away in spiced vinegar. They make a delightful addition to serve with meats during the winter.

Review

1. Why are butternuts seldom planted as shade trees?
2. How are butternut pickles prepared?
3. To what tree is the name "white walnut" applied?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Yawah (K. M. R.)—According to the best light we can get on this Hebrew form, it should be accented on the second syllable, *Ya-wah'*, each *a* as in arm.

One of the names applied to God by the Israelites was *JHVH*, which the devout would not write out fully with vowels, nor speak aloud. When *JHVH* was encountered in the sacred writings, it was usually rendered "the name," "the name of four letters," "the great and terrible name." This practice, which began in reverence, grew almost into a superstition owing, perhaps, to an erroneous interpretation of Leviticus 24: 16.

Scholars have developed *JHVH* into Jehovah, selecting the vowel points from two other names given to Deity, *Adonai* and *Elohim*. In endeavoring to trace the four-letter symbol, however, they go back to *hawah* (or *yawah*), "to be," also "make to be,"—that is, "creator."

Counterpart, counterfeit (L. W. A.)—It is a rule familiar to most speakers, that when two words are placed in a sentence by way of contrast, they call for special stress. In cases where the contrasting words are very similar, the contrast may be achieved by emphasis on the disagreeing syllable of the second word. For example: "It was re'-al, not un'-re-al," and "It was not the coun'-ter-part, but the coun-ter-feit'."

In Lighter Vein

That's Different

Man of the House (loudly): "Who told you to rearrange the living-room furniture?"

Maid: "Your wife."

Man of the House (subsiding): "Pretty, isn't it?"

The Making of a Car

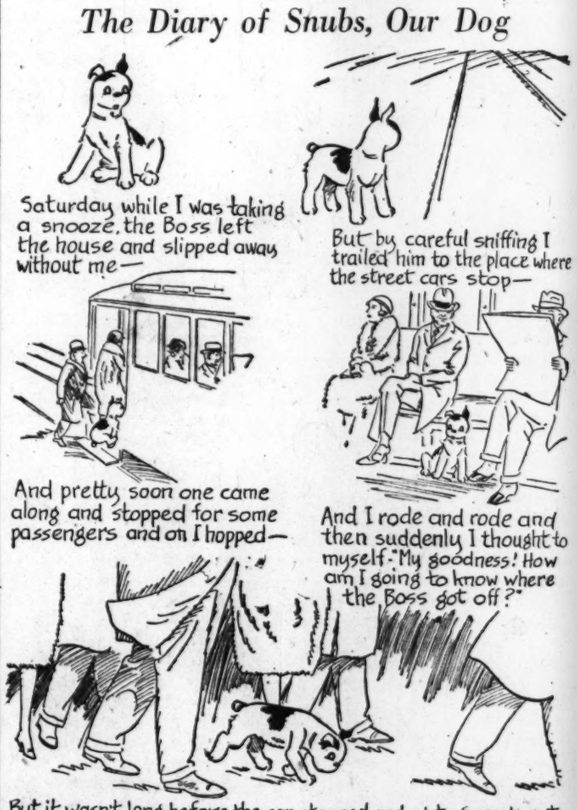
The tourist rushed into the country store. "I want a quart of oil, some gas, a couple of spark plugs, a timer, a five-gallon kerosene can, and four pie tins."

"All right," replied the enterprising clerk, "and you can assemble 'er in the back room if you want to."
—*Illinois Central Magazine.*

A Quotation for Today

PRIDE is at the bottom of all great mistakes.—RUSKIN.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Saturday while I was taking a snooze, the Boss left the house and slipped away without me—
But by careful sniffing I trailed him to the place where the street cars stop—
And pretty soon one came along and stopped for some passengers and on I hopped—
And I rode and rode and then suddenly I thought to myself: 'My goodness! How am I going to know where the Boss got off?'
But it wasn't long before the car stopped and a lot of people got off, so I decided to follow them and sniff around and see if I could pick up the Boss's trail again—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Helping Hand

Burbank, Calif.

ONE who had been going through "deep waters," and who was working during the day, had allowed her apartment to grow sadly in need of cleaning. Coming home wearily one evening, dreading to go into the apartment where so much needed to be done, she opened the door and was greeted by a clean, fresh smell as of scrubbed floors and dusted furniture!

Upon entering, she discovered the place had been thoroughly cleaned; soiled clothes had been washed and most of them ironed: the table was set; potatoes and vegetables were washed and prepared ready for cooking, and—one glorious, final touch—a chicken had been cooked and only needed warming up.

A note propped up on the table gave the information that "the gold dust twins" had been at work, although the "twins" consisted of the mother, sister, and a dear friend. The recipient of all this sat down and had a "good cry,"—but they were tears of gratefulness.

At another time, also, this was done, with the addition of a small Christmas tree in the living room, all decorated, and the little electric lights ablaze and seeming to smile "Merry Christmas" to one who had not been looking forward to a very happy one.

Did You Know That—

Ninety-seven per cent of telegraphic communications from Sweden to the United States comes by radio?

Christmas cards made their first appearance in the United States in 1875?

Talking pictures are being made in 14 languages in Joinville, the French Hollywood, situated on the outskirts of Paris?

A man's woolen suit takes about nine pounds of wool?

It costs about $2 a foot to make sound news reels?

What They Say

Oh-oh!

"Public speaking is a form of dramatic art and has nothing to do with thinking."—*Samuel Crowther.*

Natural Movement

"The natural movement of people is from the country to the city and then to the suburbs." — *Louis G. Palmer.*

A Word to the Wise

"If you listen to the neverdos, it's never done." — *David Lloyd George.*

The Attorney

"The true function of an attorney is to discourage litigation."—*Charles H. Tuttle.*

Edison

"Though successes were the rule in Mr. Edison's life, rather than the exception, he never failed to display boyish enthusiasm over them." — *Harvey S. Firestone.*

Golf-O-Grams

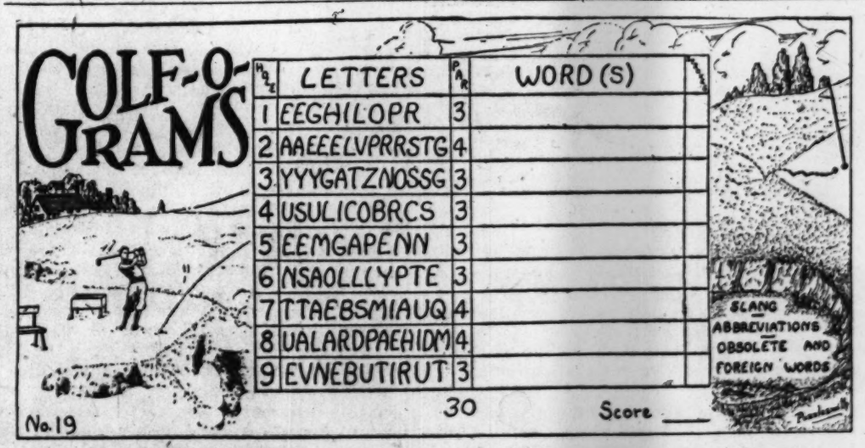
No. 17
(Published Oct. 19)
Winners:
W. H. BLISS, Port Washington, N. Y.
CHARLES F. CLARR, New York.
MISS AMY BEGGS, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	CCEINORSTUTV.	3	Constructive	1
2.	HOPTTSYAGUH.	2	Though Pasty	2
			Thought Pays	
3.	DDDDEGOOIIVNS	2	Dividend Goods	2
			Sodding Voided	
			Good Dividends	
4.	PAMTCOOEDNED	3	Encamp Hooted	2
			Echoed Tampon	
			Hencoop Tamed	
5.	ADPIIINNPT	3	Pinnatifid	1
6.	EEETAMNVIHC	3	Achievement	1
7.	EEFFOOXWLDR	3	Wolfer Foxed	2
			Flower Foxed	
			Fox Flowered	
8.	TTEEOMUISSS	4	Misuse Totes	2
			Suites Tomes	
			Mussiest Toe	
9.	PDEHTYSTROOE	3	Toothed Preys	2
			Toothed Pyres	
			Deposeth Tory	
Totals		26		18

NOTE: "Toted" and "Mussiest" are given a clean bill by the Century.

"Dick Shunary," by the way, congratulates the three winners for scoring the hole-in-one on hole 5!

Too bad they missed "Hecatompedon" on hole 4.


GOLF-O-GRAMS
No. | LETTERS | Par | WORD(S)
1 | EEGHILOPR | 3
2 | AAEEELVPRRSTG | 4
3 | YYYGATZNOSSG | 3
4 | USULICOBRCS | 3
5 | EEMGAPENN | 3
6 | NSAOLLLYPTE | 3
7 | TTAEBSMIAUQ | 4
8 | UALARDPAEHIDM | 4
9 | EVNEBUTIRUT | 3
No. 19
30
Score ____
SLANG ABBREVIATIONS OBSOLETE AND FOREIGN WORDS

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Chart Through the Straits

THE report lately submitted by the committee on employment plans and suggestions of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief contains so much that is of value as to warrant point-by-point study by virtually every American citizen.

Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, the chairman, does well to rebuke at the outset the idea that the occasion is one for unmitigated gloom or that anything can be accomplished by that state of mind. While conceding that something, perhaps much, depends upon adjustments in other parts of the world, he declares the United States has "within its own boundaries the elemental factors for recovery." It might be added that such recovery will aid world recovery.

Moreover, he stresses a point too often lost sight of, that the national wealth right now is greater than before the war, and in fact is greater than anyone had reason to expect it would be from the trend of growth and improvement before the war. If Americans will cease measuring their prosperity by the four-foot yardstick of 1929 boom times and will consider how many of their wants are actually and readily filled, they will find so much for which to be grateful that they will ask what they can do to help others.

That is where the committee's ten points come in. And here, in substance, they are:

1. United national action to encourage every American citizen now employed to resume normal buying . . . is a condition precedent to any hopeful program to constructively increase employment.

This is not mere exhortation; the committee places it on a basis of enlightened self-interest. The person who reduces himself or his business to scrimping merely through fear is indirectly cutting off some of his own supply. Employers can do something to release buying power if they will let those employees whom they are sure to keep know that their jobs are secure. The fact that wholesale commodity price indexes have held firm for two months removes the expectation that anything will be gained by putting off purchases.

2. Public confidence in our financial and credit structures must be reestablished. . . .

This recommendation points to the great importance of more liquid credit, and urges further provision for the rediscounting of loans not eligible to the Federal Reserve Banks. Bankers cannot easily accommodate borrowers and at the same time build up cash defenses against possible runs. This would help them do both. Incidentally, the ordinary depositor can aid by resisting the inclination to be frightened by rumors.

3. . . . Bankers may make their effective contribution . . . through assuming as liberal and encouraging an attitude as possible toward the credit requirements of their average customer. . . .

That a committee which includes several men with bank connections and others of large financial affairs should emphasize this recommendation so pointedly as is done in the report gives validity to an already widespread sentiment that many bankers should adopt a more progressive outlook.

4. The spreading of available work in industrial, commercial and professional enterprises still is the most fruitful field for immediate unemployment relief. . . .

Mr. Whiting Williams, than whom probably no one else speaks with greater authenticity on what the American worker is thinking, declares this sharing of work and the holding intact of a large part of industry's personnel is probably the most significant development of the present cycle in the relations between worker and employer. It is more than a mere relief measure; it probably is a step toward a new organization of hours and production.

5. . . . A vast group in federal, state and local public service under civil service appointment . . . must be called upon for their fair contribution.

This refers largely to a sharing of extra work.

6. The committee urges that nothing be omitted to make immediately available new additional employment represented by public work already authorized and appropriated for, but delayed or blocked by removable legal obstacles and supervisory red tape.

This speaks for itself, as do the following:

7. Special consideration . . . should be given to provision for part-time employment, at least, for the white-collar class, male and female. . . .

8. In making effective the spread of employment, consideration should be given by every unit of industry to the capacity of each individual employee for self-help and to his personal and community responsibilities. . . .

9. Community and district surveys to determine the extent of work made available, whether of industrial, civic or private origin, and to allocate such work to best advantage in conjunction with other local relief efforts, already are accomplishing material results [and] should be fostered. . . .

These have been especially valuable for the resources of self-help they have revealed within the various communities.

10. . . . A survey should be made of the possibility for transfer of surplus labor from cities to farms on a work-for-keep and (or) other basis. . . .

This is an application of the fundamental fact that the needs of men and women this winter will be not so much for money as for the shelter, food and clothing which money ordinarily buys. If these things can be provided by direct action without money through barter or otherwise, so much the better.

Summed up, the main objective is to set business right—to get it to functioning normally. But while that is being accomplished, the individual casualties of this chaos must be provided for. In taking care of them, each community will find it has resources of self-help and an avenue of escape from gloom which will help in solving the larger issue.

What Is Asked From America

AN ATTEMPT to explain Europe's demand—or rather France's demand—on the United States was made recently by a French writer, M. André Pironneau. It is all the more interesting since the Laval-Hoover conversations. The French memorandum on disarmament suggested that mutual assistance in the event of aggression was a condition of the reduction of arms.

Though no particular form of help was mentioned, there has been much talk of a consultative pact which would implement the Briand-Kellogg pact. M. Pironneau's chief point is that no responsible person has ever proposed "a sort of alliance," which, of course, would be unacceptable to the American Senate. In the first place, the signatories of any pact of mutual assistance would have diverse and sometimes opposite interests; they would be linked together merely to resist a hypothetical aggressor unknown in advance. How could such an association be described as an alliance?

Moreover, it is pointed out, the whole tendency of the policy of mutual assistance is to allot to each nation the rôle it may properly and voluntarily fulfill. At Geneva four years ago a resolution was passed calling upon the various nations to signify what they would be prepared to do in case of a conflict in a particular region. Always has it been understood that the nature and the importance of the measures expected of the different nations would vary in accordance with the geographical, political and economic situation, and the part of the world in which the conflict may occur.

This qualification was recognized in the Locarno Treaty, which guaranteed peace as between France and Germany with the support of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The nations pledged themselves to collaborate in so far as might be compatible with their military situation and their geographical position.

In view of these efforts at definition of the degree of help required in certain contingencies, M. Pironneau suggests that all that might be asked of America, in the event of a European conflict, would be to refrain from sending foodstuffs and other goods to the aggressor. Certainly this does not appear to be an excessive demand to make. M. Pironneau considers it the minimum; and it is hard to see how anybody could possibly argue that a country which has signed the pact outlawing war would have the right to trade, as though nothing had happened, with a nation that deliberately broke its pledge.

If this statement is sound—and it would seem to be—there can be no good reason for America's aloofness from a consultative pact which undoubtedly would be found encouraging at the Disarmament Conference. It is logical that the nations which signed the peace pact should get together to consult on ways of preserving or restoring peace; and it is exceedingly probable that, with or without a consultative pact, the United States would join its voice to that of other peaceful nations.

If, therefore, a discussion on these lines would forward the cause of disarmament, America, which is deeply interested in peace everywhere, might usefully join in such a discussion. It stands to lose nothing; it will not be obliged to commit itself to any course of action that is unreasonable or that it could conceivably avoid.

A Revolution in City Government

FUNDAMENTAL changes usually are little realized until they are accomplished facts. Humans accept the present nature of things as final, until, lo, all is different! The farmer, swept from his splendid isolation into brushing shoulders with humanity on all sides of him by the revolution in transportation, can testify to this. Citizens generally are likely to be in the position of the farmer when it comes to matters governmental; they do not realize what is doing until it's done!

For, notwithstanding newspaper headlines concerning graft, corruption and rackets, a progressive revolution is going on in city government, according to a formidable array of experts writing in the current issue of the Survey-Graphic. These men find that city government is steadily becoming more efficient and probably more democratic at the same time. What is more, the revolution has been going on ever since the nineties, when Lord Bryce found municipal government "the one conspicuous failure of the United States."

This is a revolution by experts. The job of running cities has become so complicated that trained men and women are required. A new profession—that of managing cities—is in the making. Four hundred and fifty American municipalities are now run by trained municipal executives who are not politicians. But this is not all, as is pointed out in an article entitled, "A New Deal at the City Hall," by Louis Brownlow, a successful former city manager. City managers are the symbols of the new movement which is rapidly professionalizing the public service and eliminating partisanship in the administrative departments, so that employees are qualified for their jobs and are not merely Republicans or Democrats who can swing votes on election day!

The most striking thing about this issue of the Survey-Graphic is the practical unanimity with which political scientists, civic leaders and social workers hail the coming of a new day in municipal government. Evidence of corruption in New York and other large cities is waved aside as belonging to yesterday. Cincinnati is called to the stand. Acknowledgedly one of the worst governed cities in the country a few years ago, the Ohio municipality now proudly floats the banner, "The best-governed city in America." The fact that other cities might dispute the claim only tends to emphasize that much progress has been made.

The only discordant voice in the symposium is that of Lincoln Steffens, who, by his own confession, has replaced one illusion with another. The grizzled muckraker whose explosive articles on "The Shame of the Cities" shocked the nation a quarter of a century ago, has come to believe that "bad men" are perhaps better qualified to give us efficient government than "good men." But even Mr. Steffens grants the improvement of government brought on by the onslaught of the technicians, and fails to realize—or at least to admit—that bad men have no monopoly on courage, vision or intelligence.

If this trend toward professionalism continues, Artemus Ward's droll self-justification that "I am not a politician and my other habits air good" will refer to a species gradually becoming extinct in the area of local government; and the prestige value of public employment, which Prof. Leonard D. White recently discovered to be somewhat low in Chicago, will rise proportionately. The prospect is encouraging.

Lessons of a Movie Classroom

BETRAYED by his gang, which, according to a Gloucester (Mass.) dispatch to the Boston Herald, he had led in more than fifty robberies in the last few months, "Smoky Joe" told the police he got his ideas "from the movies."

Members of the gang admitted that they robbed homes, stores and boats under the guidance of their movie-struck leader, who, in the words of the dispatch, said "it took him weeks to teach his gang up-to-date methods used by 'big shots.'"

"Smoky Joe," by the way, is eight years old. Hollywood papers please copy.

Planeteering

A GIANT planet is reported to be kicking up a disturbance in the outer area of the solar system. Although a posse of astronomers is expected to be put on the trail of the offender, some doubt is expressed as to whether it will be immediately apprehended and identified. Professor Pickering, who has given to the world the first information concerning the marauder, asserts that the unseen and hitherto unknown planet has betrayed its existence through the peculiar actions of smaller bodies, and especially the "perturbations" of the planet Uranus, which is said to have been chased off its orbit.

If Uranus and other members of the solar system family are being so annoyed by Planet P, as Professor Pickering calls it, that they "cannot sleep o' nights," Jupiter and Saturn and a few other of the larger planets will have to call in all the planets, comets, leonids and meteors for a solar system peace conference. The giant planet is said to have "captured" no less than fourteen comets while foraging about the skies and has its eye on Neptune, which will be in a way to be "perturbed" 109 years hence.

In view of Professor Pickering's statement that Planet P is five times as big as the earth and takes 656 years to make its "annual" run around the sun, the new planet is in a position to do quite a lot of "perturbing" among the lesser lights. Now that Professor Pickering has told the world that the disturber is in the "tall timber" of the solar system, so to speak, there is likely to be a general scramble for first place in getting photographs of the adventurer. Meanwhile poor little Pluto, discovered about two years ago, may prepare to see itself illustrated in the newspapers alongside the new entrant, being relatively about the size of a huckleberry compared to a tennis ball.

Mr. Wells Chooses a Novel

ERNEST RHYS, the editor of the famous series of "Everyman" reprints of the classics, has just revealed that Mr. H. G. Wells once confessed to him that, among his own works, his favorite is "Ann Veronica." It is a choice with which comparatively few of Mr. Wells's hundreds of thousands of admirers will agree; probably either " Kipps" or "Tono-Bungay" would gain more votes.

Famous authors (and authors not so famous) are notoriously bad judges of their own writings. Macaulay was convinced that between 1842 and 1850, a period that saw the publication of some of Tennyson and Browning's best work, no finer poetry appeared than his own "Lays of Ancient Rome." And Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, who was a contemporary of Wordsworth and Shelley, thought his own effusions as good as theirs.

Yet there is no very strong theoretical reason why a writer should not be a good critic of his own books. Better than anyone else, he knows what, when he began writing, he intended to achieve, and so is in an ideal position for estimating to what degree he has achieved it. Thus it does sometimes happen that an author's preferences coincide with the judgment of his readers. There have been comparatively few to suggest that Dickens's taste was entirely mistaken when he said that, of all the children of his imagination, his favorite was David Copperfield, or to quarrel with Joseph Conrad's estimate of "Lord Jim" as above his other writings, though here perhaps some critics might choose "Nostromo."

Scott chiefly loved "The Antiquary," feeling in it "a sort of salvation" absent from his other books; and everyone would agree that it is in the very front rank of his achievements. And the world's judgment is with Hardy in preferring his poetry to his prose. The critical and original literary capacities have indeed been united often enough in the same man to show there is no necessary antithesis between them.

Editorial Notes

The plan of giving tickets of commendation to careful drivers as a variation from court tickets for the careless ones has been enthusiastically received in some cities, but it has remained for Vernon, Texas, to make these tickets acceptable at local theaters.

According to a dispatch from Sacramento, California, the sardine catch shows a decline. Does this mean there will be less crowding?

If silence is golden, why not try it on the business depression?

The Attraction of Jade

FOR ornamental purposes jade is, of all minerals, most prized by the Chinese, and, for reasons unknown to me, it is prized in every city and village in America where there is a thoroughfare of vanities called Main Street. I say "for reasons unknown to me," not because jade appears to me, a man, no prettier than green glass, but because of the value placed upon it and its extraordinary vogue.

Except for Peiping, there are in Canton more women who wear jade than anywhere else. The jade glitters from humble places. It encircles the two brawny arms of the woman who propels her sampan up and down the Pearl River; it hangs in blobs of cool green from the dark ears beneath her conical straw hat; it girds the plump fingers of the hand held out to receive your fare; and it nestles in delicate arabesques in the black hair of her who carries your baggage. It provides neck ornaments, girdles, buckles. Its possession betokens prosperity, its display signifies good taste.

The Chinese have a sentiment about jade that is peculiar to them. They regard it as emblematic of all the virtues. It is complimentary to say, "You have a jade hand," or "Your face is of jade," or "Your mind is of pure jade." To say that a person's head is a lump of solid jade would be the very hyperbole of flattery, as implying not only physical beauty, but intellectual beauty as well.

Jade Street in Peiping is a crowded "hutung," or lane, in the Chinese quarter. It is flanked by little shops. The workers, squatted before their benches, may be seen through the windows, plying the rough fragments of matrix, chiseling, boring, scraping, rubbing, blowing off an impalpable dust that gradually releases from the rock's brittle confines a finished gem as delicate as if it had been modeled out of plastic clay and as smooth as polished wax.

The most elaborate jade creation not intended for personal adornment is the jade tree; about a foot high, its trunk, branches and graceful leaves are carved out of jade. It appeals especially to the Chinese because of a legend of a tree in the moon. There is a popular story of a criminal who was condemned to chop down a cassia tree that grew on the moon. The criminal soon found that the tree was indestructible, for at each hack of his ax the bark healed immediately. The criminal has been chopping the tree ever since, and on nights when the moon is full the Chinese children profess to see the shadow of the tree and the glistening of its leaves that tremble in the moonlight when the criminal's ax strikes the trunk. It is a poetic fancy that all jade reflects the moonlight.

From Peiping's dusty shops emerges the bulk of the world's wealth in jade—rings, bracelets, hairpins, beads, pendants and seals, images of gods, dragons, demons, lions, persons and landscapes. The patience of an Oriental lapidary is inexhaustible, his toil is endless, his reward is meager, and generally he labors to satisfy the vanity of those who toil less and who are less patient than he. The stream of jade that flows from Jade Street is like a brook that spreads to regions remote, to splash and sparkle for those who may be ignorant of its source.

Entering a Jade Street shop, you begin to bargain in the Oriental way, which is to offer about one-tenth of what the dealer asks and then to bid up while the dealer bids down. Dealer and buyer sit with a pot of tea between them until a compromise is reached and the buyer departs with his treasure in a little box of fantastic design. The box is covered with soft brocade, its lid fastened down by a tiny ivory catch. Inside reposes the jade, apple-green jade in fleecy pink cotton, white or pinkish-gray jade in blue cotton—a dash of color, barbaric but pleasing.

Jade is mined chiefly in the Kuen-lun Mountains of Chinese Turkestan. The product of other lands is inferior, specimens from Australia, South America and Alaska having been rejected by the Chinese as unworthy of their skill. It appears that jade was used before diamonds, for articles made of it have been found among relics of ancient peoples, including prehistoric lake dwellers of Switzerland, who are thought to have imported it from Asia. The skill of the Chinese in working it was developed before the beginning of recorded history. Old pieces sometimes offered by Manchu families who are in reduced circumstances are acquired by collectors. Doubtless the lure of old jade is enhanced by its antiquity, by its mysterious origin, by its contact with hands that fondled it through successive generations. Yet it has its intrinsic fascinations. There are in its green depths curious lights and shadows, sunshines and clouds—perhaps the imprisoned reflections of the sky scenery that passed over the Kuen-lun Mountains millions of years before the advent of man.

T. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole juage of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Beer and Unemployment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent discussions of the economic importance of the beer business overlook some of the essentials. Reopening the breweries on a pre-prohibition basis obviously would give employment to brewery workers, of which there were 63,000 in 1914, the year of the greatest beer output in our history, as claimed by the brewers themselves. There were 15,620 men employed in the allied trades, such as bottlers, cappers, etc. These would undoubtedly find employment, and in the states where beer could legally be sold the saloons would be reëstablished and bartenders would go to work. In the year of the largest liquor sales prior to prohibition there were 400,000 bartenders. Also undoubtedly the brewers would start a national campaign of radio, billboard and newspaper advertising.

This stimulating effect eventually would be offset by a marked depression in other lines. The millions of dollars that would go over the bar and out of the pay envelopes would result, as it always has resulted, in hurting the legitimate industries, particularly the food, dairy and clothing industries, which offer larger employment per $1,000,000 of invested capital than the brewery and liquor industries, which have always offered small employment at low wages.

The beer business in every country in the world today is making huge fortunes for a few capitalists, employing few men and causing poverty and loss of work for the huge army of drinkers. Is any better example needed than the case of England?

One result of prohibition here is found in the expanding dairy farm industry; milk taking the place of beer in many millions of instances has done a great thing for that branch of agriculture; the increased use of grain for dairy herds far offsets the small percentage used by the brewers, who took less than 1½ per cent of the entire grain crop. Brewers could as well advocate scrapping all automotive farm machinery and a return to horse and mule days because the decline of the horse-drawn buggy and plow has reduced grain consumption many times the amount in dispute by the brewers.

The correct statement of the case brings the only logical conclusions:

1. The revival of the liquor business would not permanently aid employment.
2. It would divert a large proportion of the stream of consumers' dollars from other industries to the liquor industry.
3. It would decrease industrial efficiency and tend to put us back on the same level as other drink-infected countries.
4. It would reduce the rate at which men can rise out of the congested and poorly-paid occupations, and therefore increase occupational congestion, poverty and unemployment.
5. It would increase misery in the families of the poor.
6. It would reduce safety, which is becoming a problem of major concern in our interlocking civilization with its high-speed machinery.

(Mrs.) ANNA MARDEN DEYO,
Corresponding Secretary, National W. C. T. U.
Evanston, Ill.

A Proposal for Wheat

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Inasmuch as all methods of regulation of the wheat business to date have proved unsatisfactory, it is well to go back to fundamentals and make a fresh start.

American wheat, from the nature and condition of the business, should be divided into two categories, home market wheat and export wheat. This should be brought about in the following manner. The Farm Board or other appointed agency should each year before harvest commences consider the status of the industry and the probable yield. With all the data available, this could be done with reasonable exactness or with sufficient accuracy to answer the purpose. Then it should estimate the proportion that the requirements for the home market would bear to the total production of the country. Having done this, with the approval of the President, it should fix a price for the year for the home market wheat only that would be just and equitable to both producers and consumers. The export wheat should be left to be priced and sold as it is now, subject to world conditions and prices.

To make the point clear, we will suppose that the total production of wheat in the United States is estimated in this manner at 800,000,000 bushels and that the amount estimated as required for the home market is 600,000,000 bushels. Thus three-quarters of the production would be home market wheat and one-quarter export wheat.

We will then suppose that the Farm Board, with the approval of the President, has fixed the minimum price for home market wheat to govern for the ensuing year at $1.20 per bushel for No. 1 at Chicago.

Now, the harvest season commences, and a wheat grower in Texas takes, say, eighty bushels to his elevator. He would receive in cash for sixty bushels, or three-quarters of his wheat, the equivalent of $1.20 for No. 1 at Chicago. All other grades in proportion. For the remaining one-quarter of his load, the export wheat, he would take the Chicago pit or world price, less adjustments for transportation and grade, exactly as he does now for his entire load. In other words, he will for his export wheat—one-quarter of all the wheat he markets—take all the chances of price that he takes now.

But someone objects and says it is impossible to have two prices for the same thing at the same time. How about this? Probably every manufacturer who has both an export and a domestic market has had and now has two prices for the same thing at the same time. If it is not impossible for the manufacturer to do this, why should it be impossible for the dealers in wheat? They have no difficulty in keeping the different grades separate, and the export wheat could and would be considered in the same position as a different grade. If the wheat buyers were bonded and it was made a statutory offense to sell export wheat in the domestic market, it would not be necessary to keep the two classes of wheat separate. It would simply be a matter of bookkeeping.

But how is the home market to be kept for the American producers? By prohibition of the import of wheat at any price that would compete with the home product, making the present necessary exceptions on hard Canadian wheat required for mixing with our softer wheat, and for bonded wheat to be later exported as flour. If the Farm Board estimated the requirements of the country at more than the actual requirements proved to be, the carry-over of home market wheat would be taken into consideration in deciding the proportion of the next season's crop to be taken for the home market.

While the Government would not suffer any loss under this arrangement, the consumer would have to pay the equivalent of $1.20 for his flour and other wheat products. Would this be fair to him? Certainly. The Farm Board would take into consideration the cost of producing wheat and the cost of living in this country and would make a price that would be just to all concerned. The few cents extra that it might cost the individual in years of great world production would be as nothing to the advantages that would ensue in having the farmers, some millions of them, again prosperous.

Any such plan, to be safe, must restrict unlimited production. Wheat farmers are readers and intelligent men, and they all would quickly understand that the more wheat they raised, the less proportion of it would be required for the home market and bring the home market price. They would raise, if possible, the necessary amount for this country, but would not be much, if at all, interested in raising large amounts for export, especially as Russia is expected to export wheat in large quantities.

I want especially to emphasize the fact that my plan gives each and every farmer, no matter how few bushels of wheat he has to sell, his proportion of the home market at the fixed price.

The present seems an opportune time to bring this plan before the public for discussion. It is already receiving attention in the State of Oregon, and various versions of it are before the public in that section.

Worcester, Mass. WALTER D. TYLER.

Quick Ballot Counting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Churches or clubs using written ballots in the election of their officers will find the following method of counting ballots expeditious:

The tellers collect the ballots, and to count them assemble around a large table, or two or three smaller tables placed together.

All the ballots are placed before the head teller. And, beginning at his left, are passed around quickly, one by one, from teller to teller, until all have been passed.

Each teller, however, stops the first ballot he receives, notes the name, and stops all subsequent ballots bearing the same name, placing them on a pile before him and counting them at the same time. All ballots that do not correspond to his ballot he passes on to the next teller. When all the ballots have been passed around he writes on one the total amount received.

If there are more names than tellers, the unstopped ballots will go around until they again reach the head teller. These are collected and sent on a second tour around the table, each teller doing as he did before but with a new name.

At the close, each teller reads the name of his candidate and the number of votes cast. These the head teller writes down, and the information is ready for the main body. Inspectors check the ballots and verify them.

New York, N. Y. J. M.

A Conditional Moratorium

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every thinking person is interested in the ultimate outcome of the conference between M. Laval and President Hoover and hoping that it will result in ending the world's travail and bringing a renaissance to the Christian idea of peace and good will. International debts are the irritant that has seated envy, fear and despair where confidence, hope and courage should be enthroned. Instead of a moratorium extending over a set time (always coming nearer like a maturing note), let the United States join England and France in declaring a moratorium for as long a time as the debtor countries refrain from war. At the first gunfire the moratorium to be lifted and the debts to become immediately due with accrued interest. With such an agreement, the United States, France and England would hold a big economic stick which would go further toward ending war than reduction of armaments or Kellogg pacts. The debt situation can be made the salvation instead of the destruction of civilization.

E. R. HOYT.

Ogunquit, Maine.